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ABSTRACT

The book is the final report of an effort to estimate the impact of Community Resource Development (CRD) programs of the late 1950's and 1960's on the quality of life in Arkansas counties. It details an estimation model developed by researchers using specially designed statistical procedures. The report also describes the data taken from CRD records and state and census records for 73 Arkansas counties classified as non-metropolitan in 1960, and explains six quality of life constructs used in the estimation: socioeconomic status, level of business and manufacturing activity, unemployment, youth out-migration, school attendance, and education expenditures. The report indicates that the negative and sometimes surprising findings may be the result of measurement or data validity problems but suggests four more likely explanations: that CRD activity did not have significant positive effects on economic and employment activity, that job training and economic development actitivities actually increased out-migration and unemployment, that objectives especially in the area of social services were achieved at least in part, and that two major shortcomings existed with the model. Appendices include report copies, a master coding form, a list of counties studied, and a description of CRD projects recorded in each category. (SB)

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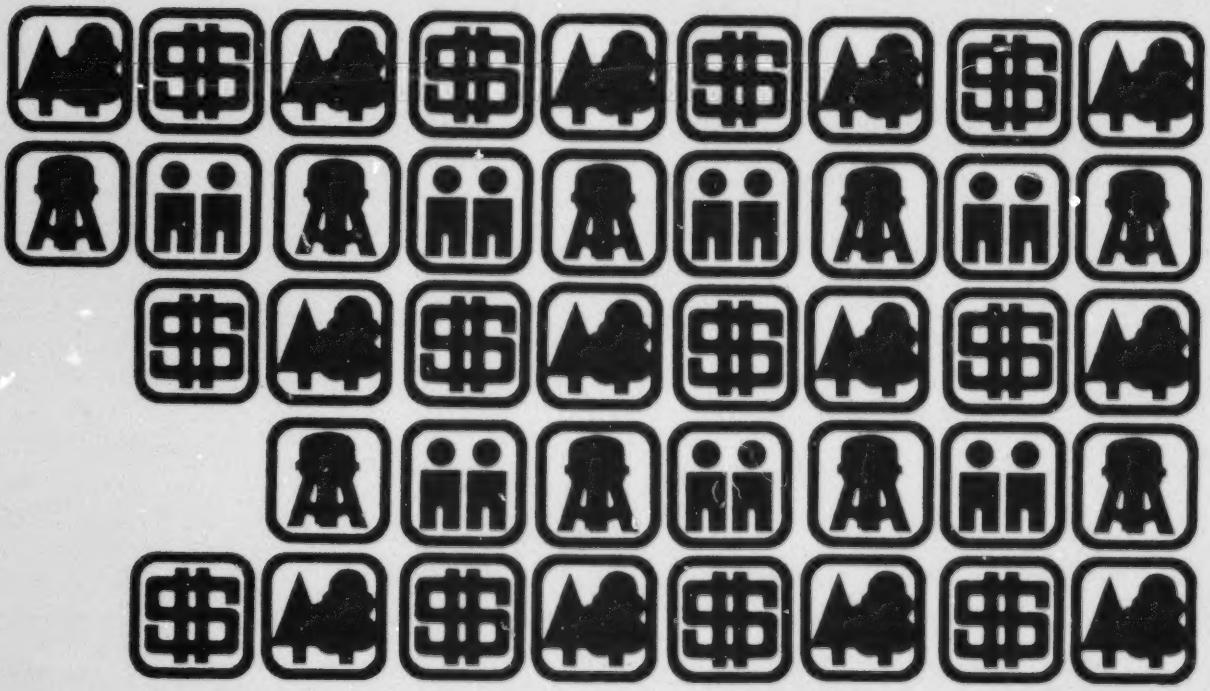

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ESTIMATING THE EFFECTS OF COMMUNITY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT UPON COUNTY QUALITY OF LIFE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The impacts that Community Resource Development (CRD) programs of the late 1950's and the 1960's had upon county quality of life were estimated for the state of Arkansas. A model for the estimation of the impacts of Community Resource Development activities was developed using statistical procedures designed for application in complex casual models that include both "unobserved constructs" or "factors" on the one hand and causal relationships on the other. Multiple indicators were used to measure both independent and dependent variables. For example, county socio-economic status was measured as an unobserved construct or factor made up of (y_1) the percent of persons with a high school education, (y_2) median education, (y_3) median family income and (y_4) percent of families with incomes greater than $3,000 per year; and CRD local leadership training activity was measured using (x_1) the number of training activities and (x_2) the total attendance at such training activities.

The input data were derived from detailed records kept by CRD staffs throughout the 1960's. These detailed data were combined into six different factors or constructs and two individual indicators, all of which measured the degree of CRD activity in the county. County quality of life impacts were measured using a wide range of secondary data for 1960, 1970, and 1980. Individual data items were combined into a set of county quality of life constructs that included socio-economic status, unemployment, business activity, manufacturing

activity, school attendance, expenditures for education, and out-migration of youth.

The analytical model used was one in which the effect of the CRD inputs upon both 1970 and 1980 county quality of life measures was estimated when 1960 county quality of life measures were controlled. In effect, the model estimated the impact that the CRD inputs had upon 1960-1970 and 1960-1980 change in county quality of life.

The results were generally negative. That is, relatively few important effects were detected and some of those that were detected were in directions opposite that expected. For example, there was a clear pattern of CRD activities focusing upon economic development and job training to increase, rather than to decrease, unemployment. Similarly, some of the CRD activities focusing upon economic and job development appeared to increase out-migration of youth rather than to decrease it.

There were, however, some positive effects. In particular, counties that emphasized special Area of Concern Committee activities appeared to have very small positive impacts upon several of the county quality of life measures.

When attention was directed at the detailed relationships themselves, rather than at gross evaluative questions, however, interesting patterns emerged. Excepting one late 1950 multi-county development area, there was little evidence that CRD programs resulted in increased economic activity and employment--indeed the opposite may have been true. In this context, some of the CRL activities, such as job training, and efforts to carry out economic development projects,

evidently contributed simultaneously to increased unemployment through bringing more persons into the labor force, and to increased out-migration. The latter may have occurred as the CRD programs stimulated young people to seek to better themselves elsewhere.

There was also no evidence that CRD activities stimulated a process of broad based community improvement. In fact, the data were interpreted to indicate that CRD programs that were highly focused upon specific objectives may have achieved at least some of those specific objectives, but probably not much more. In other words, there was no evidence that CRD activity resulted in the stimulation of local social movements or local social multiplier effects.

Considering the variety of anecdotal evidence that is available of effective community development resulting from CRD, these statistical results are puzzling. There may be measurement problems. CRD inputs were measured primarily with data from administrative records, and there is some evidence that at least some of it may have low validity. The county quality of life indicators, although gross, are less likely to suffer from invalidity.

Another possible problem is that the gross measurements of county quality of life that could be developed from secondary data may not have been sensitive enough to detect very small program effects.

However, the most plausible explanation of the results seems to be as follows: First, CRD activity evidently did not have a significant positive effect upon economic and employment developments. Second, job training activities and economic development activities did bring new persons into the labor force and stimulate a desire to participate in

the labor force, thereby increasing both unemployment and out-migration of youth, at least in the short run. Third, this effect of job training, as well as some evidence of positive effects upon school attendance, suggest that (a) certain rather specialized objectives were achieved at least to some degree and (b) achievements were primarily realized in areas roughly corresponding to "social services." Fourth, the major shortcomings of the evaluation model used are two: (1) specific inputs should be associated with specific goals and objectives, rather than using the global assessment model that was used. For example, counties that emphasized educational issues should be examined for achievement in those areas alone. (2) Social service outputs should be examined in much more detail than has been done since the evidence suggests that CRD has had at least some success in influencing them.

This latter point also suggests need for even a longer time frame than the 1960 to 1980 frame used in this analysis. If improvement in services occurs in the short run, it may, eventually, also influence economic and employment development. These complex causal hypotheses have not been examined.

Although the flexibility of the data is quite limited, analysis is continuing to resolve some of the shortcomings identified above.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Southern Rural Development Center provided a grant to the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology at the University of Arkansas in July of 1981 to carry out a project entitled "Estimating the Effects of Community Resource Development Upon County Quality of Life." The proposal was unique in several ways. It was the first known effort to make actual estimates of the impacts of Community Resource Development (CRD) using a comparative logic and a significant amount of time depth. Secondly, the project developed a CRD estimation or evaluation model with state-of-the-art analytic procedures available for programs and policy analysis.

This is the final report of that project. The report has been delayed by two things. First, the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology of the University of Arkansas had committed itself to using recently developed analytic procedures which had to be acquired from outside sources. The version of LISREL: Analysis of Linear Structure Relationships by the Method of Maximum Likelihood Acquired (Version V, 1981) proved to be defective and unusually difficult to implement. Secondly, from initial estimates the effects of CRD programs appeared to be either non-existent or negative. This led the researchers to spend more time than originally planned, extending the time frame for estimation from 1970 to 1980, and performing additional analyses to determine whether or not initial estimates remained stable using different models.

The data reported below have been examined carefully using several different approaches. They are remarkably stable, and can be presented with some confidence.

Introduction

Beginning in the late 1950's the U. S. Department of Agriculture, under the leadership of the Cooperative Extension Service, carried out a program of rural development which came to be known as "Community Resource Development" (CRD).[1] Initially 60 to 70 pilot rural development counties and 16 multi-county areas were involved, expanding nationwide through the 1960's. Although there was wide diversity in approaches, the general paradigm of development, especially during the early part of this period was the "locality development" model of Rothman, (1970), the "self-study style" of community development of Bruyn (1963), or the "self-help" approach of Christenson and Robinson (1980). Essentially, the model operated as follows: Cooperative Extension Service professionals, with the assistance of other USDA agency staff persons, were charged with stimulating local groups to analyze community needs, set goals, and take action to improve the quality of life in counties and communities. Typically, County Development Councils, County Development Committees, or Community Development Committees were organized and staffed by Extension personnel for problem identification, analysis, and for carrying out projects.

Analytically, it is appropriate to view this Community Resource Development process as a social movement or, more properly, as an effort on the part of USDA and cooperating local leaders to stimulate a local social movement.[2] As such, Extension personnel provided

assistance in certain key aspects of the development of the movement--leadership training, assistance in building an organization, staff assistance for committees, assistance in identifying leaders and in stimulating them to take initiative. Some Extension personnel tended to emphasize the process of development; others emphasized the final outcomes. In all instances, however, improvement in the quality of life of the local communities or counties was the objective of the program.

A review of minutes of County Development Councils from the early 1960's in Arkansas shows remarkable similarity among counties in the problems identified and in the goals that were set for development work. Three inter-related issues reappear consistently: (1) there was great concern about youth--concern about their education, about school dropout problems and problems of juvenile delinquency; (2) there was concern about generating employment opportunities in the local towns and counties, primarily so that the young people would not have to leave, but also to raise the general socio-economic level of the populations; (3) out-migration from the local communities (or the state), especially of young people.

The objective of the current study is to estimate the nature and magnitude of the impacts of community resource development activities on the quality of life in Arkansas counties. The specific focus will be on evaluating the impact on: (1) socio-economic status of the county, (2) level of business and manufacturing, (3) rate of youth out-migration and (4) rates of school attendance, and (5) public educational expenditures.

Community Resource Development Activities in Arkansas

Reported levels of Community Resource Development activity in the 1960's were remarkably high in Arkansas. In the December, 1966 county reports, 2,854 persons served on County Development Councils in the 75 counties of Arkansas. That year, the Councils met once on the average, and one Council met five times. Councils typically formed subcommittees to address special issues. In June, 1967, 3,589 persons were reported to serve on these special "Area of Concern" committees which held 653 meetings throughout the state. In one county 85 meetings of "Area of Concern" committees were reported in June of 1968, for the preceding six-month period.

In February of 1966, 407 projects oriented toward public service were reported statewide. In June of 1966, 320 private sector economic development projects were reported statewide, with one county reporting 21 such projects. Similarly, 102 activities involving training in county development were reported in December of 1966, with one county reporting 21. Finally, also in December of 1966, 7,033 jobs were reported to have been created through economic development projects that were assisted by Community Resource Development. These data were derived from standard reporting forms used by Community Resource Development staffs and contribute one of the basic data sources for this evaluation. Of course, it is possible that some of the figures may have been exaggerated or based upon rough estimates. No matter how they are interpreted, however, they imply a rather high level of activity during the middle 1960's in Community Resource Development in Arkansas.

The emphasis upon Community Resource Development waned during the last half of the 1960's, and in the 1970's, for a number of reasons. The Cooperative Extension Service was never comfortable with it--or, at least, this was true of most county staff persons, who are trained almost exclusively in agriculture and home economics. Even among those vitally interested in community development, the enabler or facilitator role of the community developer during the early years of Community Resource Development was ambiguous. As a result, a strong tendency developed to be able to provide communities with specialized information or services of one kind or another. At the same time, the emphasis at the federal level shifted to urban oriented agencies such as the OEO, HEW, and HUD, which did not use the self-help approach of Community Resource Development; rather they offered various forms of categorical federal funding. Many policy analysts were contemptuous of what could be done with local resources in urban communities, not to mention resource poor rural communities (Sundquist, 1969).

Throughout this entire period no systematic impact evaluation of Community Resource Development was ever performed. In the Congressionally mandated evaluation of the Cooperative Extension Service in 1980 (SEA-USDA, 1980), no well-designed and comprehensive evaluation study of Community Resource Development could be cited. Review of evaluation studies of the role of citizens in rural development in the United States came to the same conclusion (Voth & Jackson, 1980). Several studies were commissioned for the 1980 Extension evaluation and, depending upon one's point of view and upon how broad a definition of evaluation one uses, they may be seen to have made a contribution

(Mulford, et al., 1980). None of them even attempted, however, to measure the impacts that Community Resource Development had, if any, upon some of its major early objectives, such as preventing out-migration of youth, improving educational opportunities for youth, increasing employment in rural communities and providing better public services in rural areas.[3] Clearly, substantial progress has been made in meeting all of these objectives and in improving other aspects of quality of life in rural communities since the 1950's. Still, no one has, as yet, made a serious effort to determine whether the Community Resource Development Program contributed to the realized improvements.

The stakes for community development are great. On the one hand, community development as an activity that invests in the ability of people in communities to solve their own problems and improve their living conditions is currently not highly valued. This is evidenced by funding priorities at local, state, and federal levels, as well as by the elimination or reduction of community development programs in major universities. On the other hand, we now have an administration that embraces much the same ideology of the Eisenhower administration, the period when Community Resource Development as we have described it began, and which appears to be interested in stimulating interest in the same self-help approach (Phillips, 1982; Block et al., 1983). Thus, if Community Resource Development as it was practiced in local areas in the United States in the late 1950's and throughout the 1960's made any substantial contribution to the growth in employment and improvement in the quality of life in these areas, now is the time to estimate these effects and to make them known.

DATA

The current analysis uses as units of analysis the 73 Arkansas counties that were non-metropolitan in 1960. The data come from two primary data files. The first is a series of county quality of life indicators from 1960 to 1980 compiled from U. S. Bureau of the Census sources and from Arkansas State agency records. The data file includes information on education, income and socio-economic levels, on unemployment, migration patterns, educational expenditures and school attendance, and on manufacturing, wholesale, retail and service industry activity.

The second data file provides information on county CRD inputs. County CRD staff were required to complete relatively standardized reports periodically during the latter half of the 1960's. These reports included detailed information on agency inputs, meetings held, projects carried out, etc. The reports were compiled and coded to measure CRD inputs. The original 38 items available for measuring program input are detailed in Table 1.

Table 1

Original 1960's Input Items
(Original data are averages across all reporting periods for each county. X reported here is average of those across 73 counties)

Variable No. and Name (Appendix No.)	Mean	SD	Min.	Max.
1 (1) Number of members of the County Development Council	36.6	11.5	19.5	93.1
2 (6) Number of County Development Council meetings	1.3	1.1	0.1	7.3

Table 1 (continued)

Original 1960's Input Items

	Variable No. and Name (Appendix No.)	Mean	SD	Min.	Max.
3 (7)	Attendance at County Development Council meetings	46.1	50.3	0.0	225.0
4 (10)	Degree of activity of County Development Council (1 active; 2 fairly active; 3 inactive)	2.1	0.6	1.0	3.0
5 (11)	Number of Area of Concern Committees	4.7	1.6	0.3	10.0
6 (12)	Number of members of Area of Concern Committees	41.4	18.5	5.0	112.4
7 (17)	Number of Area of Concern Committee meetings	7.1	5.4	0.0	35.0
8 (20)	Number of non-governmental organizations worked with	4.5	3.2	0.8	19.0
9 (21)	Number of people worked with in non-governmental organizations	91.3	233.7	3.0	1970.0
10 (28)	Number of governmental organizations worked with	3.1	1.8	0.2	9.8
11 (29)	Number of people worked with in governmental organizations	26.9	57.2	0.8	481.4
12 (43)	Number of job training programs	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.0
13 (44)	Number of job training program participants	16.9	20.0	0.0	87.2
14 (45)	Number of Community Action Programs worked with	1.7	1.3	0.0	5.9
15 (46)	Did Cooperative Extension assist in organizing Community Action Programs? (1 yes, 0 no)	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.0
16 (47)	Did the County Development Council initiate development of the Community Action Program? (1 yes, 0 no)	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.0

Table 1 (continued)

Original 1960's Input Items

	Variable No. and Name (Appendix No.)	Mean	SD	Min.	Max.
17 (48)	Number of employees hired by the Cooperative Extension Service under special programs	8.3	20.4	0.0	120.4
18 (58)	Number of training activities for local government officials	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.0
19 (59)	Attendance at local government training activities	3.1	16.0	0.0	132.5
20 (60)	Number of training activities for local leaders	1.2	1.4	0.0	6.6
21 (61)	Attendance at local leader training activities	33.6	49.4	0.0	355.0
22 (62)	Number of "other" training activities	0.4	1.0	0.0	6.4
23 (63)	Attendance at "other" training activities	15.9	43.4	0.0	326.5
24 (64)	Number of resource development studies carried out	1.6	1.5	0.0	7.0
25 (72)	Estimated number of jobs created through economic development projects	76.4	152.2	0.0	1136.0
26 (73)	Number of non-CRD Agricultural projects	1.3	1.6	0.0	6.0
27 (74)	Number of non-CRD Home Economics projects	0.5	0.8	0.0	4.0
28 (75)	Number of non-CRD "other" projects	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7
29 (76)	Impact rating of public facility and service projects, and job training programs (0 no projects; 1 minor impact; 5 major impact)	1.6	1.4	0.0	5.0

Table 1 (continued)

Original 1960's Input Items

	Variable No. and Name (Appendix No.)	Mean	SD	Min.	Max.
30 (77)	Impact rating of natural resource projects (0 no projects; 1 minor impact; 5 major impact)	0.3	0.5	0.0	5.0
31 (78)	Impact rating of private sector economic development projects (0 no projects; 1 minor impact; 5 major impact)	0.9	1.1	0.0	5.0
32 (6,7)	Average attendance at County Development Council meetings during first 6 months of 1969	11.3	18.5	0.0	107.5
33 (18,19)	Attendance at Area of Concern Committee meetings	79.1	100.2	0.0	525.0
34 (17, 18,19)	Average attendance at Area of Concern Committee meetings during first 6 months of 1969	5.1	3.4	0.0	14.7
35 (60, 61)	Average attendance at local leader county development trainig activities during first 6 months of 1969	5.1	5.1	0.0	29.3
36 (58, 59)	Average attendance at local government officials' county development training activities during first 6 months of 1969	0.5	1.1	0.0	6.3
37 (43, 44)	Average attendance at job training activities during first 6 months of 1969	7.4	8.7	0.0	39.2
38 (62, 63)	Average attendnace at "other" county development training activities for first 6 months of 1969	2.3	4.9	0.0	26.1
39 (49,50,51,52,53,54,55)	Number of natural resource projects	1.0	1.1	0.0	6.3
40 (68,69,70,71)	Number of economic development projects	2.2	1.4	0.0	5.8

Table 1 (continued)

Original 1960's Input Items

Variable No. and Name (Appendix No.)	Mean	SD	Min.	Max.
41 Staff rating of the quality of the Overall Economic Development Plan	.6	2.1	-4.0	6.0
42 Number of public service projects (38,39,40,41,42)	3.6	2.7	0.1	15.1

The data include information on: (1) County Development Councils and Area of Concern Committees, (2) governmental and non-governmental organization activities, (3) number of new public facility projects or service programs in which Extension assisted in planning and/or development, (4) job training in which Extension assisted, (5) Community Action programs with Extension involvement, (6) training and studies efforts by Extension Community Resource Development staff, (7) development of natural and of economic resources, and (8) traditional Extension projects not considered in the present study to be Community Resource Development projects. In addition, the research staff created four synthetic estimates of impacts of county development projects completed during the period 1961-1966 based upon a content analysis. Hence, there were 42 total items of information relating to CRD program inputs in Table 1. Eight different sets of reporting forms were used to obtain these data (August, 1965; February, 1966; June, 1966; December, 1966; June, 1967; December, 1967; June, 1968; and June, 1969). These forms were not identical, but many of the input items were reported in each form. The Appendix provides detailed

description of these reporting forms, how they were used, and how the information was coded. The variable numbers on the far right of the coding form in Appendix B are presented in parentheses in Table 1 in order to facilitate cross referencing these 1960's input items back to their original sources.

Analytic Strategy

The evaluative question with which we are concerned deals with change in county quality of life--specifically how much, if any, change in county quality of life is explained by the CRD inputs. Rather than using first difference measures of complex quality of life indicators, we entered end point quality of life indicators (1970, 1980) as endogenous variables and analogous lagged starting point quality of life indicators (1960) as exogenous (control) variables. The strategy allows simultaneous estimates of the effects of time one quality of life upon time two (stability), and the effects of CRD programs upon change. Thus, in their simplest form, the structural equations take the form:

$$\text{EQ1 } Y_t = a + b_1 Y_{t-1} + b_2 X_1 + b_3 X_2 + \ldots + b_k X_k + e$$

where:

Y = Quality of life indicators

X_k = 1960's CRD program inputs

Initially, there was concern about the possibility that involvement in community development activities might occur in clearly defined phases or cycles in any given community. If so, the particular time periods during which data were available might be inappropriate to measure actual community development activity. The

appropriateness would depend upon the phase in which the community activity cycle happened to be. If that were the case, and if the phases were short enough to allow one complete cycle to occur during the five years for which reports were available, one would expect negative correlations between the extremes of time for the activity items. For example, if attendance at meetings was high in 1965, and if meeting attendance followed clear phases detectable across the five years, then meeting attendance would be low in, say 1969. If that were the case, systematic error could be introduced into the measurement of input. To eliminate this possibility we first examined the autocorrelations of each item across all time periods for which information on the input was available. (Correlations are not reported here.) The pattern that appeared consistently was one of positive correlations among all periods converged. From these patterns it was concluded that the cyclical or phase hypothesis could be rejected.

The next step was to calculate averages for the 42 input items for each county. These averages were calcualted across all eight reporting periods for which data were available. Thus, each of the values used in subsequent analysis represents the average of that particular input variable throughout the period from 1965 through the middle of 1969, or for whatever part of that period input data were reported. It should be noted that not all 42 items were available for all eight reporting periods. In particular, some of the detailed information on attendance at meetings was available only in the June, 1969 report. Thus some measures of attendance refer specifically to the first six months of 1969.

Item Analysis and Identification of Latent Structures

It was evident from the total volume of information available to measure inputs during the 1960's that attention would need to be paid to item analysis and, to the extent possible, identifying underlying factors that may exist in the input data. Initial attention was directed toward separating agency inputs (e.g., number of meetings held, etc.) from community response, (e.g., meeting attendance, projects actually carried out, etc.). However, examination of the correlation matrix among the 42 input items and a preliminary exploratory factor analysis suggested the underlying structure of the data did not correspond to the agency-community dichotomy. Rather, the structure of the data corresponded more to a series of factors or underlying dimensions each representing different substantive areas of activity carried out in the Community Resource Development projects (e.g., County Development Council activity; Area of Concern Committee activity; job development and training activity, etc.). Thus, subsequent analysis proceeded in an effort to reduce the input measures to a number of logical concepts associated with the different substantive areas of CRD activity.

A Formal Model for Community Resource Development Impact Evaluation

To fully and parsimoniously use all available data in the evaluation we employed a multiple indicator unobserved variable model (Bentler & Woodward, 1979). The technique formally represents proposed theoretical relationships by two integrally related mathematical models--a measurement model and a structural model. The measurement model (Joreskog, 1973) is a set of equations that represent the

epistemic relations (validity and reliability) between the major constructs of interest, i.e., dimensions of community quality of life and CRD inputs, and the empirical indicators used to measure the concepts. The structural model consists of a set of equations that represent the functional relationships among the unobserved constructs, e.g., the relationship between CRD inputs and community quality of life (Goldberger, 1973; Joreskog, 1969, 1970; Joreskog and Goldberger, 1975). The model allows for reciprocal causation among constructs and correlated measurement error, and it assumes the presence of imperfectly measured constructs represented by multiple indicators. This last feature eliminates the downward bias present in single measure structural equation models that assume perfect measurement (Bagozzi, 1980; Griliches, 1974). Additionally, the technique allows the researcher to impose a variety of restrictions on any of the parameters in the measurement and the structural models (Carmines & McIver, 1981; Bagozzi, 1980; Joreskog, 1973, 1979). The following sections explicate the structure of the general model and specify the specific model structure for the current evaluation.

The general model representing the set of simultaneous structural relations proposed for the evaluation can be written as:

EQ2 $\eta = \beta\eta + \Gamma\xi + \zeta$

where: η = a vector of true unobserved endogenous variables (i.e., dimensions of community quality of life);

ξ = a vector of true unobserved exogenous variables (i.e., dimensions of CRD input and lagged measures of quality of life)

β = an M x M of parameters relating endogenous variables to one another

Γ = an M x N matrix of parameters relating the endogenous variables to the exogenous variables

ζ = a vector of errors in equations

The unobserved theoretical constructs η and ξ are related to the multiple empirical indicators through the following measurement equations:

EQ3 $y = \Lambda_y \eta + \varepsilon$

EQ4 $x = \Lambda_x \xi + \delta$

where: y = a vector of observed endogenous variables

x = a vector of observed exogenous variables

Λ_y = a matrix of "factor" loadings describing the epistemic link (correlations or reliabilities) between the empirical indicator, y, and the relevant unobserved endogenous variable, η. (Any value less than one in magnitude implies that the indicator is less than a perfect measure of the theoretical construct.)

Λ_x = a matrix of "factor" loadings that describe the epistemic link between the empirical indicator, x_i, and the relevant unobserved exogenous variable ξ_i

ε and δ = vectors of errors of measurement in y and x respectively. (The values of the parameters reflect unique sources of variation in the respective indicator.)

Although there are several methods of estimating the unknown parameters, the method that is employed by LISREL, the program with

which this analysis was performed, is maximum likelihood. Specifically, the program estimates the unknown parameter matrices by iteratively minimizing the function:

$$F = \log |\Sigma| + tr(S\Sigma^{-1}) - \log |S| - (p+q)$$

The fitting function will equal zero only when there is perfect fit, i.e., when the fitted variance-covariance matrix, Σ equals S (the sample variance-covariance matrix). The next section presents a formal measurement model for the CRD inputs.

A Measurement Model of Community Resource Development Inputs

An examination of the exploratory factor analysis results of the input data indicated that some of the items were not reliable indicators of the initial constructs identified. Those items were not employed in subsequent analysis.

The results further suggested that the CRD efforts of the 1960's were broadly focused on five areas: (1) County Development Council activities, (2) Community Action programs, (3) Area of Concern Committee activities, (4) activities with other organizations, and (5) training programs. However, when attempting to fit a five dimension confirmatory factor analysis to the data the solution was unacceptable. The preliminary results suggested two primary difficulties. First, the three items used to measure the contribution to the Community Action programs did not adequately measure that dimension; hence it was eliminated from further analysis. Cooperative Extension did not, in any case, play a continuing role in the success or failure of the Community Action programs. Second, the training efforts were not unidimensional. An examination of the content of the training items

indicated that they cross-cut three areas: (1) local leadership training activities, (2) local governmental training activities, and (3) job training activities. Assuming a three-dimensional training effort and eliminating Community Action programs, we estimated a confirmatory factor analytic model with six unobserved constructs measured imperfectly by 15 indicators. The CRD measurement model parameters are presented in Table 2 and depicted in Figure 1.

As depicted in Figure 1 local leadership training is treated as an unobservable construct, ξ_1, that is measured imperfectly by two indicators: the number of local leadership training activities carried out and average attendance at local leadership training meetings (Variables 20, 35).

Training activities for local government officials is the second unobserved construct, ξ_2, and is measured by three indicators: the total number of people worked with in governmental organization, the number of training activities, and average attendance at training activities (Variables 11, 18, 36).

The third unobserved contruct, ξ_3, is County Development Council activities. This construct is also measured by three indicators: total attendance at County Development Council meetings a measure of how active the County Development Council was, according to the Cooperative Extension Service staff and average attendance at County Development Council meetings (Variables 3, 4, 32).

Two indicators were used to measure the fourth construct, ξ_4, job training activities: number of job training programs in the county and the level of participation in job training programs (Variables 12, 13).

Table 2
Measurement Model Parameters for Community Resource Development Input Constructs

Variable Number (Table 1)	Constructs and Empirical Items	λ [1]	δ [2]	Θ_δ [3]
ξ_1	Local leadership training activities			
20.	x_1 Number of activities	.78	.39	
35.	x_2 Average attendance	.70	.51	
ξ_2	Local governmental training activities			
11.	x_3 Number of people worked with in government	.67	.56	
18.	x_4 Number of activities	.92	.16	
36.	x_5 Average attendance	.76	.27	
ξ_3	County Development Council activities			
3.	x_6 Total attendance	.94	.12	
4.	x_7 Rating of Council activity	-.60	.64	
32.	x_8 Average attendance	.77	.41	
ξ_4	Job training activities			
12.	x_9 Number of programs	.89	.21	
13.	x_{10} Number of participants	.78	.40	
ξ_5	Activities with organizations			
9.	x_{11} Number of non-government people	.68	.62	.35 ($x_{11,5}$)
8.	x_{12} Number of non-government organizations	.94	.12	
10.	x_{13} Number of government organizations	.74	.46	
ξ_6	Area of Concern Committee activities			
7.	x_{14} Number of meetings	.81	.34	
33.	x_{15} Total attendance	.89	.18	.14 ($x_{15,4}$)

Model Statistics

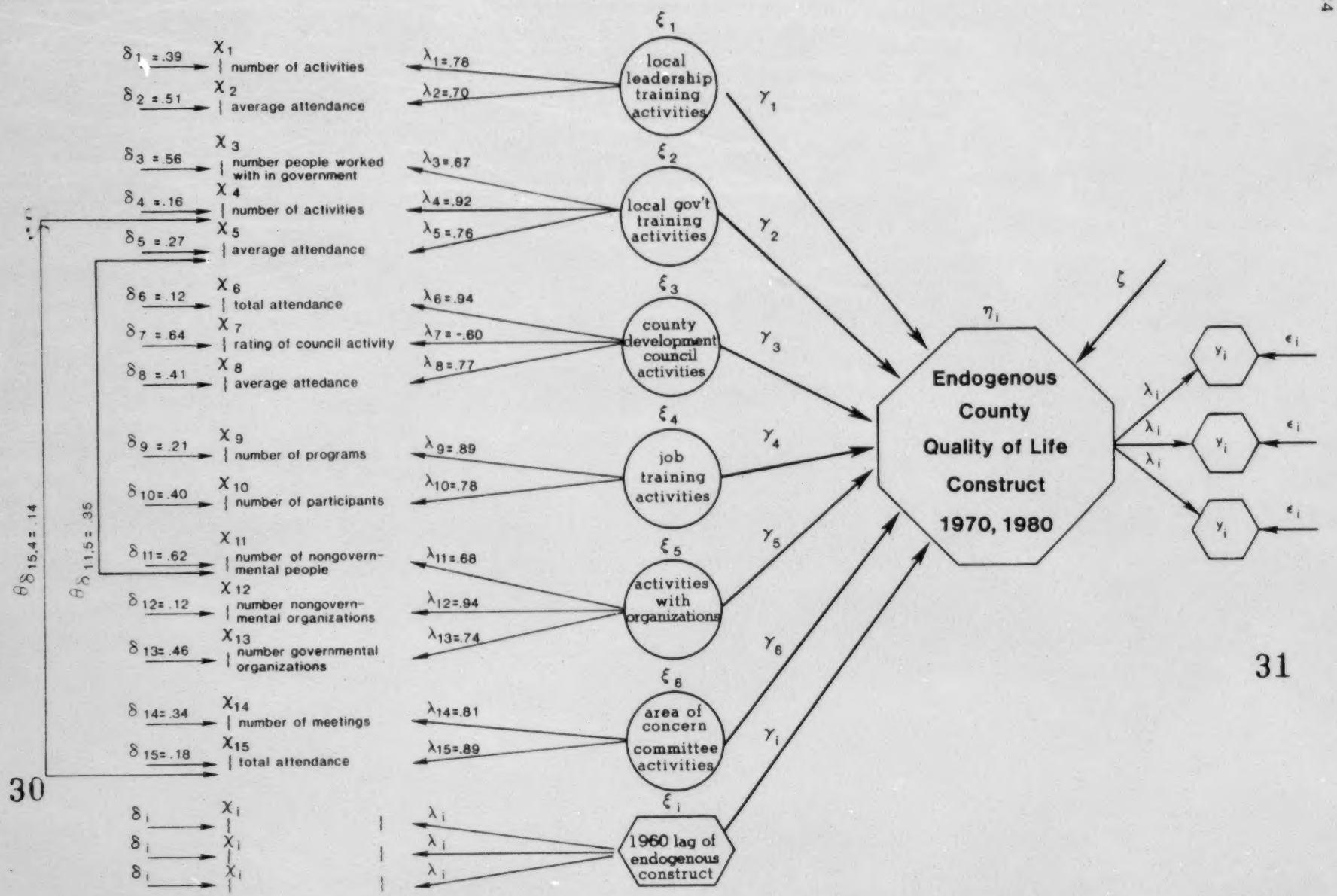
$\chi^2 = 148.67$
$df = 73$
$\chi^2/df = 2.03$
Root mean square error = .092

[1] λ = standardized factor loadings for the unobserved constructs.

[2] δ = vector of measurement errors.

[3] Θ_δ = correlated measurement errors.

Figure 1. Multiple indicator model of community resource development impact on county quality of life.



30

31

The fifth construct, ξ_5, represents activities with other organizations, both governmental and non-governmental. It is measured by three indicators: number of people worked with in non-governmental organizations, number of non-governmental organizations and number of governmental organizations worked with (Variables 9, 8, 10).

The sixth and final dimension of CRD effort, ξ_6, relates to special Area of Concern committees and their activities. This concept is measured by two indicators: number of Area of Concern committee meetings and total attendance at Area of Concern committee meetings (Variables 7, 33).

As can be seen from the data presented in Table 2, when the CRD input measurement model is estimated as Equation 4, the model structure fits the data relatively well. The maximum likelihood chi-square is 148.67 with 73 degrees of freedom. The ratio of chi-square to degrees of freedom is approximately two to one and is well within acceptable limits of model fit. An additional statistic relating to overall model fit is the root mean square residual (.092). All measures indicate the six factor structure for CRD inputs fits the data quite well.

By examining the epistemic correlations or reliability coefficients, λ_1, (factor loadings) and their accompanying errors in measurment, δ, it is evident that all six unobserved constructs are measured well, but some indicators are "better" measures of the constructs than others. For example, the two indicators used to measure ξ_6 Area of Concern committee activity contribute essentially equal weights to the measurement with epistemic correlations of .81 and .89 for number of Area of Concern committee meetings and average attendance at Area

of Concern committee meetings, respectively. Conversely the three indicators used to measure County Development Council activities exhibit substantially different contributions to the concept measurement. The measure of level of activity of the County Development Council has a reliability of -.60 (the lowest for any of the 15 indicators) while the attendance at County Development Council meetings is a near perfect measure of the abstract construct with a reliability of .94 and an error of measurement of only $.12^4$. It should be noted, however, that all factor loadings in Λ_x had accompanying t-values that were statistically significant at the .05 level.

The correlations among the six dimensions of CRD input are given in Table 4. The correlations demonstrate several important points. First, the magnitude of the correlations indicate CRD effort is not a unidimensional construct. Each dimension occupies a somewhat unique property space. There are, however, a number of relatively high correlations. Job training, ξ_4, correlates moderately with ξ_1, leadership training (.45), ξ_2, governmental training (.35), ξ_5, activity with organization (.42), and with ξ_6, Area of Concern committee activity (.61). Additionally, Area of Concern committee activity correlates .50 with ξ_3, County Development Council activity, and .39 with ξ_5, activity with organizations; ξ_5 also has a correlation of .50 with ξ_2, governmental training. The overall pattern of correlations among the six dimensions of CRD input indicate counties that exhibited high levels of activity in one dimension tended to exhibit high levels across other dimensions. The single exception is in the area of local leadership training. In this instance counties with relatively high levels of effort tended to have lower levels of

both governmental training activity and County Development Council activity.

Measurement Model for Exogenous Control Constructs

The first unobserved exogenous construct is a measure of the socio-economic status of the community in 1960. We measure the construct with four empirical indicators--two income measures and two education measures. The results are presented in Table 3. In both cases (education and income) there is a measure of concentration (median education, λ = .70 and median income, λ = .99) and a measure of dispersion (percent of population with high school education or more, λ = .78 and percent of families with incomes greater than $3,000, λ = .98). As demonstrated by the loadings, the two income measures contribute more to the measurement of community socio-economic status than do the education measures. The four indicator measurement model was estimated by equation 4 with a non diagonal theta delta matrix, Θ_δ, allowing two correlated measurement errors (.25 for the errors between the education items and -.06 between median education and percent of families with incomes greater than $3,000). This allowed no overidentifying information or degrees of freedom, i.e., the chi-square is zero.

To develop measures of general community business vitality we collected information on 11 indicators in the areas of manufacturing, wholesale-retail trade, service establishment activities, bank deposits and local government general revenues. An initial factor analysis indicated that four of the indicators provided redundant information and they were deleted from the analysis. The initial

Table 3
Measurement Model Parameters for Lagged Multiple Indicator County Quality of Life Constructs

Constructs and Empirical Items	λ [1]	δ [2]	Θ_δ [3]
ξ_7 County Socio-Economic status, 1960			
x_1 Percent with high school education	.78	.39	
x_2 Median educational attainment	.70	.51	.25 ($x_{2,1}$)
x_3 Median family income	.99	.02	
x_4 Percent of families with income greater than $3,000	.98	.03	.06 ($x_{4,2}$)
Model Statistics: χ^2 = 0			
df = 0			
χ^2/df = 0			
Root mean square error = 0			
ξ_8 Manufacturing activity, 1960			
x_1 Number of manufacturing establishments	.83	.31	
x_2 Number of manufacturing employees	.99	.01	
ξ_9 General Business Activity, 1960			
x_3 Number of employees in wholesale and retail trade	.99	.01	
x_4 Retail sales	.99	.03	
x_5 Bank deposits	.95	.10	
x_6 Local government general revenue	.96	.08	
x_7 Service establishment receipts	.79	.38	
x_8 Number of service establishment employees	.79	.38	.37 ($x_{8,7}$)
Model Statistics: χ^2 = 39.92			
df = 18			
χ^2/df = 2.2			
Root mean square error = .027			

[1] λ = standardized factor loadings for the unobserved constructs.

[2] δ = vector of measurement errors.

[3] Θ_δ = correlated measurement errors.

analysis also indicated that the two manufacturing indicators did not load on the same factor as the other six items. As a result of the initial exploratory analysis we estimated a two factor, eight item confirmatory factor analysis. The results are presented in Table 3.

Manufacturing activity is measured by two indicators with loadings of .83 (number of manufacturing establishments) and .99 (number of manufacturing employees). The general business activity dimension is treated as an unobserved construct having six indicators with loadings ranging from .79 (service establishments) to .99 (number of employees in wholesale and retail trade). The two constructs are correlated .83. The model statistics indicate that the two factor structure fits the empirical data well, with a root mean square residual of .027 and a chi-square of 39.92 with 18 degrees of freedom, again approximately a two to one ratio. The correlations of the 3 exogenous control constructs with the CRD input constructs are presented in Table 4.

Measurement of the Endogenous Constructs

The measurement models for the endogenous county quality of life constructs employed the same indicators as the lagged values used in the exogenous models. The resultant structures were very similar, but there were some differences that deserve mention.

As can be seen from the data in Table 5, the magnitude of the epistemic correlations have essentially the same range as the 1960 model. However, in the 1970 and 1980 models the relative contributions of the education and income dimensions are reversed from 1960, with education contributing more to the community socio-economic status measure than income. The model chi-square of .01 with one degree of

Table 4

Matrix of Correlations Among Exogenous Constructs

Exogenous Construct		Exogenous Construct ξ_1	ξ_2	ξ_3	ξ_4	ξ_5	ξ_6
1960's input variables							
ξ_1	Local leadership training activities	1.00					
ξ_2	Local governmental training activities	-.04	1.00				
ξ_3	County Development Council activities	-.20	.20	1.00			
ξ_4	Job training activities	.45	.35	.07	1.00		
ξ_5	Activities with organizations	.15	.50	.16	.42	1.00	
ξ_6	Area of Concern Committee activities	.10	.12	.50	.61	.39	1.00
1960's lagged quality of life measures[1]							
ξ_7	County Socio-economic status, 1960	-.21	-.12	-.13	-.38	-.07	-.17
ξ_8	Manufacturing activity, 1960	-.06	-.05	-.15	-.23	.03	-.23
ξ_9	General business activity, 1960	-.13	-.02	-.17	-.21	.02	-.24
ξ_{10}	County unemployment, 1960[2]	.12	.02	-.03	.10	.21	.19
ξ_{11}	Percent average daily school attendance, 1960[2]	.07	-.15	-.09	-.13	.00	-.04
ξ_{12}	Expenditures per average daily attendance, 1960[2]	.03	.02	-.01	-.19	.23	.02
ξ_{13}	Migration age 20-24, 1950-1960[2]	-.20	.06	-.13	.05	-.06	.06
ξ_{14}	Migration age 25-29, 1950-1960[2]	-.06	.00	-.09	.12	-.04	.15

[1] Intercorrelations among 1960's lagged quality of life measures are not presented since they are not entered into the structural models simultaneously.

[2] These are single indicator quality of life measures.

freedom for 1980 has an associated probability level of .90 indicating a very good model fit. This is further evidenced by a root mean square error of .001. The 1970 model had a root mean square error of 0.

The measurement model structures for level of business activity in the community in 1970 and 1980 are also consistent with the 1960 model. The data in Table 6 indicate that the 1980 business model fits the data somewhat better than in either of the earlier time periods. For the 1980 model the maximum likelihood chi-square of 20.22 with 14 degrees of freedom has an associated probability of .12. The model has a root mean square residual of .01. There are two differences in the 1980 model that deserve mention. First, the service sector's contribution to the measurement of business activity in 1980 has increased and is essentially equivalent to the wholesale retail trade sector, bank deposits and local government general revenues. Second, the correlation between manufacturing and general business activity has increased to .93, suggesting that some homogenization of business activities has occurred over the two decades under study. This is further evidenced by the fact that the ratio of the chi-square to degrees of freedom was significantly reduced, i.e., model fit was improved, by allowing considerably more measurement error correlations in 1980 than was true in 1960.

RESULTS OF THE STRUCTURAL MODEL

Structural equation models were estimated with each of eight endogenous quality of life constructs for both 1970 and 1980. Endogenous constructs are the socio-economic, manufacturing and general business constructs discussed above and five single indicator

Table 5

Measurement Model Parameters for Endogenous Multiple Indicator
County Quality of Life Constructs: η_1 County Socio-Economic Status

Empirical Indicators	η 1970 λ[1]	ε[2]	Θ_ε[3]	η 1980 λ[1]	ε[2]	Θ_ε[3]
y_1 Percent with high school education	.98	.05		.98	.03	
y_2 Median educational attainment	.99	.02	.03 ($y_{3,1}$)	.94	.12	
y_3 Median family income	.73	.47		.72	.48	
y_4 Percent of families with incomes greater than $3,000 (1970) or $5,000 (1980)	.78	.40	.37 ($y_{4,3}$)	.77	.40	-.23 ($y_{4,3}$)
Model Statistics: χ^2		0.0			0.01	
df		0			1	
χ^2/df		0.0			0.01	
Root mean square error		0.0			0.0001	

[1] λ = standardized factor loadings for unobserved constructs

[2] ε = vector of measurement errors.

[3] Θ_ε = correlated measurement errors.

Table 6

Measurement Model Parameters for Endogenous Multiple Indicator County Quality of Life Constructs: η_2 Manufacturing Activity and η_3 General Business Activity

Constructs and Empirical Indicators	η 1970 λ[1]	ε[2]	Θ_ε[3]	η 1980 λ[1]	ε[2]	Θ_ε[3]
η_2 Manufacturing activity						
y_1 Number of manufacturing establishments	.89	.21		.89	.20	
y_2 Number of manufacturing employees	.97	.06		.93	.11	
η_3 General business activity						
y_3 Number of employees in wholesale and retail trade	.99	.01	$-.03_{(y_{3,1})}$	.98	.05	$.04_{(y_{3,2})}$
y_4 Retail sales	.99	.02		.99	.01	
y_5 Bank deposits	.96	.07		.96	.08	$.05_{(y_{5,1})}$
y_6 Local government general revenue	.92	.16		.81	.34	$.07_{(y_{6,1})}$
y_7 Service establishment receipts	.90	.19	$.23_{(y_{8,7})}$	.92	.16	$-.07_{(y_{7,2})}$
y_8 Number of service establishment employees	.81	.35		.97	.06	$.05_{(y_{8,7})}$
Model Statistics: χ^2		64.48			20.22	
χ^{2df}		17			14	
χ^2/df		3.79			1.44	
Root mean square error		0.023			0.009	

[1] λ = standardized factor loadings for unobserved constructs.

[2] ε = vector of measurement errors.

[3] Θ_ε = correlated measurement errors.

constructs: unemployment, percent average daily school attendance, expenditures per average daily school attandance and migration for ages 20-24 and for ages 25-29. The 1960 lagged (control) value of the endogenous quality of life construct and the six CRD input constructs are entered as exogenous constructs. The general form of the structural equation model is illustrated in Figure 1.

The data in Table 7 summarize the results of estimating the impact of CRD Program efforts on the eight quality of life indicators for the years 1970 and 1980. As can be seen from the magnitude of the equation errors, the model fit ranges from very good (ζ = .03 for business activity in 1970) to very modest (ζ = .88 for unemployment in 1980). Further evidence of the adequacy of the models is presented in the last row of Table 7. In 14 of the 16 models the ratio of chi-square to degrees of freedom is less than two-to-one. The two exceptions are socio-economic status of the county in 1970 (χ^2/df = 2.03:1) and general business activity in 1970 (χ^2.df = 2.49:1).

The equation errors and chi-square to degree of freedom ratios suggest adequate overall fit for the 16 models. The estimated structural parameters provide information on what specific aspects of the model account for that fit. The most obvious point to be noted from these coefficients is that the 1960 lagged values of the endogenous variables account for the vast majority of the explained variance. The only instances in which this is not true is in the areas of unemployment in 1970 and 1980, school expenditures in 1980 and average daily school attendance in 1980.

Of the 96 CRD input parameter estimates (6 input constructs by 16 quality of life indicators), only 49 have signs in the expected directions and only one of these is twice its standard error ($_5$ with age

Table 7
Structural Model of Impacts of CRD Activity
on County Quality of Life Indicators
(Parameter estimates are standardized. t-values are in parentheses)

Exogenous Variables		County Quality of Life Indicators							
		η_1 Socio-economic status		η_2 Manufacturing activity		η_3 Business activity		η_4 Unemployment	
		1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
ξ_1	Local leadership training activities	.004 (.039)	.024 (.166)	-.151[1] (-2.104)	-.106 (-1.147)	-.033 (-.822)	-.104 (-1.428)	-.201 (-1.152)	.025 (.135)
ξ_2	Local governmental training activities	.010 (.091)	.026 (.178)	.034 (.484)	.081 (.880)	.037 (.941)	.093 (1.304)	.051 (.298)	.157 (.876)
ξ_3	County Development Council activities	-.157 (-1.362)	-.183 (-1.240)	-.033 (-.485)	-.068 (-.755)	-.020 (-.529)	-.052 (-.754)	.324 (1.923)	.256 (1.451)
ξ_4	Job training activities	.069 (.374)	-.021 (-.088)	.001 (.009)	-.131 (-.938)	.013 (.229)	.036 (.339)	.662[1] (2.491)	-.073 (-.268)
ξ_5	Activities with organizations	.025 (.245)	-.033 (-.255)	-.081 (-1.281)	-.050 (-.607)	-.068 (-1.947)	-.124 (-1.953)	-.108 (-.727)	-.203 (-1.291)
ξ_6	Area of Concern Committee activities	.052 (.307)	.184 (.855)	.031 (.306)	.114 (.861)	.010 (.178)	.029 (.282)	-.317 (-1.243)	.081 (.306)
ξ_i	1960 lagged value of endogenous construct	.811 (9.708)	.646 (6.067)	.949 (20.164)	.900 (14.679)	.981 (37.568)	.921 (19.397)	.281 (2.484)	.135 (1.126)
Model Statistics									
	Zeta (equation errors)	.342	.559	.069	.136	.031	.122	.674	.881
	Chi-Square	488	418	267	252	851	680	172	172
	Degrees of freedom	240	240	154	154	342	342	117	117
	Ratio χ^2/df	2.03	1.74	1.73	1.64	2.49	1.99	1.47	1.47

[1] Coefficients with t-values of 2 or more are highlighted.

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Table 7 (Continued)
Structural Model of Impacts of CRD Activity
on County Quality of Life Indicators
(Parameter estimates are standardized. t-values are in parentheses)

Exogenous Variables		County Quality of Life Indicators η_5 Percent average daily school attendance 1970	1980	η_6 Expenditures per average daily attendance 1970	1980	η_7 Migration age 20-24 1970	1980	η_8 Migration age 25-29 1970	1980
ξ_1	Local leadership training activities	.146 (.861)	.055 (.322)	.070 (.444)	.139 (.757)	-.006 (-.199)	.026 (.179)	-.035 (-.870)	.152 (1.033)
ξ_2	Local governmental training activities	-.135 (-.809)	.038 (.227)	-.014 (-.090)	.334 (1.876)	-.072 [1] (-2.509)	.134 (.965)	-.126 [1] (-3.164)	.053 (.364)
ξ_3	County Development Council activities	.158 (.967)	-.085 (-.522)	-.123 (-.828)	-.061 (-.352)	.010 (.336)	.047 (.340)	.055 (1.396)	.070 (.493)
ξ_4	Job training activities	.219 (.855)	-.221 (-.862)	-.273 (-1.065)	.024 (.081)	-.011 (-.257)	-.330 (-1.588)	.044 (.746)	-.376 (-1.725)
ξ_5	Activities with organizations	.058 (.396)	-.256 (-1.752)	-.004 (-.027)	-.197 (-1.240)	.039 (1.539)	-.032 (-.264)	.107 [1] (3.072)	-.062 (-.488)
ξ_6	Area of Concern Committees	-.370 (-1.529)	.412 (1.706)	.052 (.228)	-.188 (-.712)	-.008 (-.196)	.079 (.396)	-.082 (-1.414)	.278 (1.315)
ξ_i	1960 lagged value of endogenous construct	.426 (3.899)	.382 (3.503)	.512 (4.462)	.124 (.923)	.995 (50.677)	.666 (7.007)	.990 (38.121)	.642 (6.746)
Model Statistics									
	Zeta (equation errors)	.732	.737	.610	.845	.022	.501	.038	.525
	Chi-Square	168	161	177	183	181	163	169	171
	Degrees of freedom	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
	Ratio χ^2/df	1.44	1.38	1.51	1.56	1.55	1.39	1.44	1.46

[1] Coefficients with t-values of 2 or more are highlighted.

25-29 migration in 1970). Four of those with signs in the wrong direction have standard errors twice their size, and several more are nearly that large.[5] Thus, the initial impression is that either the programs had no effects upon county quality of life as measured, or they had negative effects. Of particular importance in this respect are the effects of local government training upon youth migration both in 1970 and 1980. The estimated coefficients are negative and relatively large for 20 to 24 year-olds for both time periods. There also appear to be some negative effects of leadership training and of organizational activity upon business and manufacturing activity. Further, job training had a substantial positive impact upon unemployment (increased unemployment) in 1970. Job training may also have increased out-migration of the 20-24 year-old age group in both periods.

Thus, we seem to find a pattern of either no effects, or actually negative effects that CRD programs had upon unemployment, economic activity, and upon youth out-migration.

In contrast to these generally negative findings, it is interesting to note that the Area of Concern committee construct has impacts in the expected direction in 11 of the 16 parameters estimated. Several of these are relatively large, e.g., the relationship between Area of Concern committees and percent attending school in 1980.

Furthermore, when one examines the relationships more carefully, some clear patterns begin to emerge. The programs, evidently, had no measurable positive effect upon economic activity and employment. Under these circumstances, job training activities increased unemployment and, perhaps also out-migration by bringing more persons into the

labor force and by stimulating young persons to seek opportunities to better themselves elsewhere. Although from a strict "place policy" point of view, the effects of the program appear to have been negative, from the point of view of the young people involved and their families, that may not have been the case at all. In any case, they did have an impact.

Table 8 presents parallel analyses using ordinary least squares regression. It also includes two additional independent variables, 1950's pilot county status (whether or not the county was a pilot CRD county in the late 1950s) and an impact rating of reported economic development projects carried out in the counties (Table 1, variable 31). This impact rating was based upon a content analysis performed by our staff. Table 8 presents two separate models for each dependent variable. The first is closely analogous to that used in Table 7, and is like EQ1 (page 16). All independent variables are entered into the equation simultaneously. Consequently, the regression coefficients and associated t values are based upon estimating the independent effect of each input, controlling for the others. Since the correlation among inputs is relatively low (Table 4) this procedure is appropriate. There are cases where this correlation is moderate, however, suggesting that estimates of effects may be biased downward and/or may take opposite signs because of multi-collinearity. Consequently, the Model B columns in Table 8 present the results of restricted equations which have only one independent variable and the lagged 1960's county quality of life indicator on the right side. These equations estimate the effects of each of the independent variables, without controlling for the other independent variables.

Table 8
Impacts of CRD Activity on County Quality of Life Indicators
Using Ordinary Least Squares Regression
(t-values in parentheses)

Exogenous variables		County Quality of Life Indicators							
		η_1 Socio-economic status				η_2 Manufacturing Activity			
		1970		1980		1970		1980	
		Model A[1]	Model B[2]	Model A	Model B	Model A	Model B	Model A	Model B
ξ_1	Local leadership training activities	-0.012 (-0.10)	0.079 (1.09)	0.004 (0.03)	0.094 (0.73)	-0.113 (-1.53)	-0.146 (-2.81)	-0.061 (-0.060)	-0.126 (-1.77)
ξ_2	Local governmental training activities	-0.001 (-0.01)	0.017 (0.22)	0.036 (0.24)	-0.022 (-0.23)	0.046 (0.64)	0.003 (0.07)	0.110 (1.10)	0.033 (0.52)
ξ_3	County Development Council activities	-0.171 (-1.43)	-0.121 (-1.57)	-0.190 (-1.27)	-0.091 (-0.94)	-0.016 (-0.23)	-0.012 (-0.24)	-0.025 (-0.25)	-0.000 (-0.00)
ξ_4	Job training activities	0.077 (0.41)	0.110 (1.32)	-0.041 (-0.18)	0.099 (0.95)	0.006 (0.05)	-0.082 (-1.61)	-0.030 (-0.20)	-0.063 (-0.92)
ξ_5	Activities with organizations	0.040 (0.37)	0.052 (0.68)	-0.024 (-0.18)	0.016 (0.17)	-0.086 (-1.33)	-0.069 (-1.41)	-0.131 (-1.47)	-0.069 (-1.06)
ξ_6	Area of Concern Committee activities	0.027 (0.15)	0.019 (0.25)	0.188 (0.85)	0.064 (0.66)	0.035 (0.34)	-0.052 (-1.05)	0.086 (0.59)	-0.037 (0.56)
	Impact rating of economic development projects	0.055 (0.71)	0.024 (0.35)	0.035 (0.36)	0.041 (0.48)	-0.102 (-2.19)	-0.113 -2.73	-0.101 (-1.57)	-0.104 (-1.84)
	1950 pilot county status	-0.083 (-0.35)	0.365 (1.32)	0.327 (1.11)	-0.006 (-0.03)	-0.062 (-0.46)	-0.169 (-1.25)	-0.161 (-0.86)	-0.260 (-1.46)
ξ_1	1960 lagged dependent var.	0.799 (9.33)		0.677 (6.30)		0.875 (18.39)		0.814 (12.37)	
	Model R^2	0.643		0.412		0.871		0.753	
	Model probability	0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001	

Table 8 (Continued)
Impacts of CRD Activity on County Quality of Life Indicators
Using Ordinary Least Squares Regression
(t-values in parentheses)

Exogenous Variables	County Quality of Life Indicators							
	η_3 Business Activity				η_4 Unemployment			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
	Model A	Model B	Model A	Model B	Model A	Model B	Model A	Model B
ξ_1 Local leadership training activities	-0.050 (-1.17)	-0.046 (-1.54)	-0.108 (-1.41)	-0.094 (-1.75)	-0.594 (-1.34)	0.065 (0.19)	-0.063 (-0.14)	-0.260 (-0.85)
ξ_2 Local governmental training activities	0.024 (0.58)	0.002 (0.06)	0.090 (1.19)	0.038 (0.79)	0.144 (0.33)	0.694 (2.41)	0.352 (0.83)	0.189 (0.69)
ξ_3 County Development Council activities	-0.033 (-0.81)	-0.019 (-0.70)	-0.057 (-0.77)	-0.013 (-0.27)	0.728 (1.71)	0.610 (2.06)	0.489 (1.18)	0.631 (2.36)
ξ_4 Job training activities	0.011 (0.18)	0.030 (-1.08)	0.040 (0.35)	-0.222 (-0.43)	1.555 (2.38)	0.898 (3.01)	-0.032 (-0.36)	-0.232 (-0.11)
ξ_5 Activities with organizations	-0.044 (-1.18)	-0.043 (-1.62)	-0.119 (-1.77)	-0.073 (-1.50)	-0.215 (-0.56)	0.322 (1.05)	-0.395 (-1.05)	-0.147 (-0.52)
ξ_6 Area of Concern Committee activities	-0.007 (-0.11)	-0.032 (-1.18)	0.021 (0.19)	-0.031 (-0.61)	-0.792 (-1.25)	0.580 (1.93)	0.130 (0.21)	0.254 (0.91)
Impact rating of economic development	0.021 (0.74)	0.004 (0.17)	0.022 (0.44)	0.007 (0.16)	0.191 (0.68)	0.443 (1.72)	0.247 (0.91)	0.400 (1.71)
1950 pilot county status	-0.050 (-0.63)	-0.057 (-0.76)	-0.020 (-0.14)	-0.044 (-0.32)	0.823 (0.97)	1.150 (1.36)	0.739 (0.91)	0.549 (0.71)
ξ_i 1960 lagged dependent var.	0.978 (33.82)		0.922 (17.65)		0.390 (2.52)		0.216 (1.43)	
Model R^2	0.958		0.862		0.280		0.133	
Model probability	0.0001		0.0001		0.0097		0.3936	

Table 8 (Continued)
Impacts of CRD Activities on County Quality of Life Indicators
Using Ordinary Least Squares Regression
(t-values in parentheses)

Exogenous Variables	County Quality of Life Indicators							
	η_5 Percent average daily school attendance				η_6 Expenditures per average daily school attendance			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
	Model A	Model B	Model A	Model B	Model A	Model B	Model A	Model B
ξ_1 Local leadership training activities	0.530	0.805	0.310	-0.249	3.591	-1.967	7.433	7.625
	(0.71)	(1.55)	(0.29)	(-0.34)	(0.50)	(-0.40)	(0.45)	(0.64)
ξ_2 Local governmental training activities	-0.498	-0.130	0.290	-0.918	-0.753	-5.914	27.059	18.236
	(-0.68)	(-0.28)	(0.28)	(-1.40)	(-0.11)	(-1.36)	(1.68)	(1.75)
ξ_3 County Development Council activities	0.547	-0.306	-0.501	0.415	-4.368	-5.969	-10.486	-13.538
	(0.76)	(-0.64)	(-0.49)	(0.62)	(-0.64)	(-1.35)	(-0.66)	(-1.26)
ξ_4 Job training activities	0.621	0.12	-1.445	-0.160	-10.355	-9.439	0.801	-1.047
	(0.56)	(0.25)	(-0.92)	(-0.23)	(-0.96)	(-2.11)	(0.03)	(-0.09)
ξ_5 Activities with organizations	0.304	-0.050	-1.511	-1.016	-1.094	-6.171	-11.652	-5.924
	(0.47)	(-0.11)	(-1.65)	(-1.55)	(-0.17)	(-1.37)	(-0.79)	(-0.54)
ξ_6 Area of Concern Committee activities	-1.398	-0.489	2.541	0.776	1.963	-7.947	-20.675	-20.838
	(-1.31)	(-1.04)	(1.70)	(1.18)	(0.19)	(-1.82)	(-0.88)	(-1.99)
Impact rating of economic development projects	0.111	0.123	-0.099	0.316	-1.928	-4.753	15.614	8.691
	(0.24)	(0.30)	(-0.15)	(0.55)	(-0.43)	(-1.26)	(1.50)	(0.95)
1950 pilot county status	(2.010)	2.474	1.230	0.846	-5.573	-8.570	-0.638	10.996
	(1.45)	(1.92)	(0.63)	(0.46)	(-0.42)	(-0.68)	(-0.02)	(0.36)
ζ_i 1960 lagged dependent var.	0.314		0.425		0.994		0.329	
	(3.45)		(3.32)		(4.82)		(0.69)	
Model R^2	0.269		0.249		0.384		0.174	
Model probability	0.0138		0.0254		0.0002		0.1762	

Table 8 (Continued)
Impacts of CRD Activity on County Quality of Life Indicators
Using Ordinary Least Squares Regression
(t-values in parentheses)

Exogenous Variables		County Quality of Life Indicators							
		η_7 Migration age 20-24				η_8 Migration age 25-29			
		1970		1980		1970		1980	
		Model A	Model B	Model A	Model B	Model A	Model B	Model A	Model B
ξ_1	Local leadership training activities	-10.021 (-0.48)	-4.414 (-0.29)	135.164 (0.78)	-212.238 (-1.73)	-11.243 (-0.51)	-5.219 (-0.32)	125.785 (1.51)	-30.219 (-0.51)
ξ_2	Local governmental training activities	-46.285 (-2.33)	-35.840 (-2.88)	174.516 (1.06)	18.414 (0.17)	-66.325 (-3.11)	-26.429 (-1.88)	34.429 (0.44)	-44.338 (-0.85)
ξ_3	County Development Council activities	0.417 (0.02)	-2.274 (-0.17)	154.118 (0.93)	90.641 (0.81)	36.109 (1.67)	7.193 (0.49)	83.587 (1.03)	84.761 (1.60)
ξ_4	Job training activities	-12.036 (-0.40)	-18.137 (-1.34)	-376.356 (-1.52)	-261.693 (-2.37)	27.394 (0.85)	-10.241 (-0.68)	-199.590 (-1.65)	-63.644 (-1.16)
ξ_5	Activities with organizations	28.210 (1.60)	-4.681 (-0.35)	-100.879 (-0.69)	-78.933 (-0.71)	52.394 (2.78)	16.200 (1.12)	-57.066 (-0.80)	-29.877 (-0.56)
ξ_6	Area of Concern Committee activities	-4.217 (-0.15)	-0.559 (-0.44)	147.093 (0.62)	-123.962 (-1.12)	-42.909 (-1.38)	3.117 (0.21)	165.713 (1.42)	41.516 (0.77)
	Impact rating of economic development projects	10.658 (0.83)	6.510 (0.57)	-247.282 (-2.32)	-220.035 (-2.38)	-15.523 (-1.07)	-16.247 (-1.24)	-101.800 (-1.87)	-48.680 (-1.01)
	1950 pilot county status	40.580 (1.09)	38.435 (1.05)	-170.908 (-0.55)	-448.472 (-1.48)	-35.993 (-0.90)	-38.351 (-0.95)	-85.400 (-0.57)	-165.371 (-1.12)
ξ_i	1960 lagged dependent variable	0.980 (49.73)		1.251 (7.66)		1.01 (35.82)		0.756 (7.08)	
	Model R^2	0.978		0.531		0.961		0.4852	
	Model probability	0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001	

[1]Model A is an ordinary least squares regression model with all independent variables entered simultaneously.
[2]Model B is an ordinary least squares regression model that includes only the respective independent variable (e.g., E_1) and the 1960 lagged dependent variable as a control.

When we add Table 8 there are three different ways of estimating each relationship. This results in an apparently bewildering array of numbers. However, comparison of Tables 7 and 8 shows that the LISREL model results and the results derived from the ordinary least squares estimates are extremely close. In some cases the restricted models (Model B) differ somewhat form the LISREL and the Model A results, but these differences are rare, and explicable when they do occur.

The two new variables added in Table 8 also do not change our conclusions. For example, the 1950 pilot county status has estimates in the expected direction only 9 times out of 32, and none of those is even 1.5 times its standard error.[6] The impact rating of economic development projects has 15 estimates out of 32 in the expected direction, none of which were two times their standard errors. In fact, this variable appears to confirm our earlier interpretation of the apparently preverse effects of CRD economic development activity upon unemployment, and out-migration of youth.

One implicit, if not explicit, assumption about Community Resource Development is that it has a significant "social multiplier" effect. As local volunteer interest and activity is stimulated and assisted, the community's ability to make decisions and confront its problems is improved, and broad based community improvement can occur. This, moreover, may have simultaneous impacts in a variety of sectors, including economic development, improvement in services available, etc. The results of this analysis clearly contradict that view. There is no evidence of broad based community improvement resulting from the CRD programs. In particular, the economic sector of the Arkansas counties did not react positively to CRD imputs. In

contrast, those counties that emphasized the work of Area of Concern committees--presumably those counties that focused upon the solution of specific problems--showed some positive development effects in subsequent years.

If CRD effects are highly specific to a particular goal set by the different counties, the statistical approach of trying to estimate overall effects on broad quality of life measures (such as the ones employed here) becomes somewhat questionable. Indeed, the findings suggest that the most appropriate impact assessment model would be to identify very specific community objectives and subsequently to determine whether or not these specific objectives had been achieved. In short, the results raise some questions concerning the utility of the general concept of "community development" as an output measure in an evaluation framework.

A second general issue concerns the sector of the local society affected by CRD programs. The positive effects that resulted from the CRD programs appear to be entirely in the general area of social services rather than in industry and employment development, or in building the economic basis of the community if job training and increasing school attendance can be called social services. It must be understood, of course, that the amount of effort invested was very small when compared to the amount of total activity involved in the economy of even the small, rural communities. Nevertheless, it is interesting that in the area of employment and economic development, either there were no program effects, or the program effects were negative. Conversely, there appear to be some positive effects in the limited measures of social service utilization and availability used

in current study. Interestingly, one of the major criticisms that was directed at community development programs in Third World countries during the same period was that they focused upon the provision of social services (with the belief that a "social multiplier" would result) to the exclusion of economic base (Holdcroft, 1978). In the case of the CRD programs it cannot be argued that the lack of development of an economic base was because of lack of effort. For example, one county claimed that an average of 1,136 new jobs had been developed per year through the reporting periods. What seems to be true is that efforts to try to stimulate a community wide movement leading to broad community development were not successful; but efforts targeted upon the provision of specific social services had some success. Unfortunately, we do not have data on a wide variety of social services to examine this more carefully.

Methodological Cautions and Alternative Interpretations of the Data

While the above reported findings are not overly encouraging, it must be emphasized that there are limitations to the approach we have taken. Although the reliability of the CRD input measurement model was relatively high, there is an unresolved problem of measurement validity of program inputs. Specifically, the indicators of the County Development Council construct load in opposite directions, with actual numerical records being negatively associated with county staff assessments of County Development Council activity. This suggests that the signs of relationships of quality of life indicators with this input construct are indeterminate, since there is no way of knowing which of the indicators are truly valid. More significantly,

this raises questions about the validity of the rest of the information recorded on the reports of inputs.

It is our intention, in subsequent research, to devise further tests to examine the validity of the input data. One technique will be to control for the discrepancy between numerical reports on the County Development Council construct and the rating of County Development Council activity. The postulated hypothesis is that, where the discrepancy is high, the remainder of the input data may also be invalid. The effect of the control in this situation should be to increase the magnitude of the hypothesized causal relationships where the discrepancy is low and decrease them where it is high.

We must also emphasize the very small actual investments made in the CRD programs. Perhaps it is unrealistic to expect an investment of approximately one full time person year equivalent and a lot of volunteer effort on the part of county and community leaders to have a measurable effect upon the economic activity of counties when retail sales, for example, averaged 21 million dollars per year in 1960 in 209 retail establishments, or upon educational and income levels of an average of about 23 thousand people per county, or upon youth out-migration when net out-migration of 20-24 year olds averaged one thousand from 1960 to 1970 and ranged from -4,089 to +1,674. If CRD had a significant social multiplier effect one might expect these parameters to be affected. If it does not, as appears true from our analysis, it seems unrealistic to expect the payoff to show up with the aggregate statistical measures employed.

Another possibility that must be considered is that the programs did have impacts, but that the impacts were general across the entire

state and, consequently, both the "experimentals" and the "controls" were affected more or less equally. Support for this argument comes, if only by analogy, from the results of similar research estimating the effects of Research and Extension upon agricultural production. When such research has been localized--even to the state level--its supposed beneficial effects are usually not detectable. The explanation is that agricultural technology, once developed, has large "spill-over" effects and does not remain local. Since CRD has a highly localized process, and since community economic development is usually seen, among communities at least, as a zero sum game with a large number of communities competing for a limited number of footloose industries, we do not feel that this explanation is plausible.

There is abundant anecdotal evidence that suggests that communities can and do accomplish very substantial development goals under certain circumstances (Nelson, 1980; Christian Science Monitor, 1976). There is also some limited evidence from systematic surveys of key informants that CRD programs had beneficial effects (Mulford, et al., 1980). It is this anecdotal evidence, frequently acquired through intense personal experience as a community consultant, that has sustained the ideology and practice of community development during the years since its popularity through the late 1950s and middle 1960s (Poston, 1950). If our input measures are valid and our conclusions are correct, they indicate that, even though such profound community development "movements" may occur--and we do not deny that they do--they evidently arise spontaneously. At least, it seems they have not been purposively created by the CRD programs used in Arkansas in the late 1950s and 1960s. What these programs can do, and have done, is to assist communities in identifying specific,

limited objectives and achieving them. They may even be able to provide important assistance in the achievement of community objectives if a broad based community movement is underway. Our research cannot speak directly to that question since we have no way to determine whether or not such movements were in existence prior to the provision of CRD inputs.

Implications for Future Community Resource Development Evaluations

The implications our study has for further evaluation research in Community Resource Development relates, primarily, to the contrast between case study anecdotal evidence that tends to support the efficacy of community development efforts like CRD, and our statistical evidence which leads to far more conservative conclusions. As we see it, four things are needed.

First, greater emphasis needs to be placed upon valid measurement of inputs, but in the context of comparative designs such as we have utilized in this study.

Second, there needs to be more detailed correspondence in evaluative research designs between specific development objectives and specific measurement accomplishments. This should be done in the context of comparative designs with a great deal of attention given to design validity. It seems possible--although difficult--to utilize detailed information developed in County Development committee and Area of Concern committee meeting minutes, as well as in the detailed overall Economic Development Plans that were prepared and published by all counties in the middle 1960s, to identify specifically what the counties set out to achieve. In future research, these objectives

need to be related to specific accomplishments on a county by county basis.

A third important implication--even more difficult to achieve--is the need to measure a broader range of impacts, including detailed social services impacts and information about community attitudes, community participation, etc. If, as our results suggest, and as Warren has suggested in a key conceptual article (Warren, 1970), community development objectives cannot be--or are not usually--achieved simultaneously but involve significant trade-offs, then greater attention must be paid to which aspect of the community is improved and what, on the other hand, may actually realize a detrimental effect due to community development activity. As Bromley (1970) has suggested, "sociological" development may, in fact, be negatively associated with "economic" development. Unfortunately, the kind of data required are very difficult to obtain, and almost impossible to obtain retrospectively. We do have information about county contributions to the local county Cooperative Extension Service budget, which we intend to use as a proxy measure of the impact community development efforts had upon the measured attitude of at least key leaders in the county toward the total Cooperative Extension Service effort in the county. We have not yet analyzed those data. Otherwise, although broader measurement of potential community development effects is important, obtaining the data retrospectively poses very serious problems. Prospective evaluations should become the norm.

Finally specific objectives need to be related to specific inputs using techniques that are sensitive to reciprocal causation. There is

some evidence that prior socio-economic conditions influenced CRD programs (see Table 4) which, in turn were intended to influence county socio-economic conditions. To examine possible reciprocal causations of CRD inputs, as well as county quality of life indicators, they will need to be disaggregated across time and greated as a multi-wave panel. Our data have some potential for treatment in this manner, but we have not yet exploited it.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF COMMUNITY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT INPUT DATA AND APPENDICES

Introduction

Reports on county-level community resource development efforts were completed at fairly regular intervals thoughout the latter half of the 1960s. These reports were completed by county Extension staff and collected by the state office. For analytic purposes, county reports from eight different time periods were coded to represent community resource development inputs. Because the reporting forms were slightly different in each of the eight time periods, a master coding form was devised to allow input of most of the data collected in each time period. While some information was collected in only one or two time periods, much of the information was collected in all time periods. However, wording of questions used in gathering particular information may differ slightly in different time periods.

Input was coded on the master form for each county in each time period with all applicable information for that reporting form. Questions gathering equivalent information were coded in the same slots for each time period, even if question wording was not

identical. Therefore, while the master coding form allows comparison of information across time periods, each form should be consulted for exact question wording before conclusions are drawn.

County-Level Reports

Appendix A contains copies of the reporting forms for each time period. The following reports were used:

1. Quarterly report ending August, 1965, containing list of projects completed since July 1, 1964.
2. Quarterly report ending February, 1966, containing list of projects completed since July 1, 1961.
3. Six-month report ending June, 1966.
4. Six-month report ending December, 1966.
5. Six-month report ending June, 1967.
6. Six-month report ending December, 1967.
7. Six-month report ending June, 1968.
8. Eighteen-month report ending June, 1969.

Coding of Inputs

Appendix B contains a copy of the master coding form. The section on the left-hand side of the pages serves as a reference to the question numbers under which the information was obtained in the original report forms, by the ending date of the reporting form. If no entry is made in a column, the information was not obtained in that time period. The middle section contains a listing of the contents of the questions in outline form. The right-hand section contains the coding columns in which the associated contents were coded, with the record and column numbers indicated in parentheses. Footnotes are

made in the reference section for any special coding instructions for particular questions/time periods.

For reports from the time periods ending August, 1965, February, 1966, and June, 1969, counts of projects and other special programs were generated by University of Arkansas staff from lists of projects on the reporting forms. This was done to allow comparison of information entered on reports from other time periods. For the report ending August, 1965, the count of projects by type was generated from lists of projects (a) completed since July 1, 1965, (b) being implemented, and (c) in the planning stage. For the report ending February, 1966, the count of projects was generated from lists of projects (a) completed since July 1, 1961, (b) being implemented, and (c) in the planning stage. The count of projects from the report ending June, 1969, was generated from listings of the major accomplishments of the Area of Concern committees during the previous 18 months. Appendix C gives a description, with examples, of the content of projects counted in each of the categories, identified by question number in the outline form of the contents section.

One additional item was generated by University of Arkansas staff--a qualitative rating of impacts on county economic and resource development from the lists of projects completed 1961 to 1966. For information generated by the University of Arkansas staff "Gen." is entered in the reference section in the appropriate columns.

Nonavailability of County Reports

Appendix D contains a list of Arkansas counties with the associated FIPS codes by which they were identified in the coding process.

Beside the list of counties are columns for each time period of the coded report forms. If the slot is empty, the report form was available. An "X" in the slot indicates the report form was missing, and no information was coded for that county/time period. An "*" in the slot indicates that the report form itself was missing, but that data were entered from CES tabulations found in the folders with the report forms. For those counties listed with an "*" in 1969, no counts of projects could be generated, and that information is therefore coded as missing.

Organization of Data File and Programming Notes

The data for each county in each time period are contained in three sequential records (LRECL=80). The data file is organized so that all records for each county are in a group, starting with the records for the time period ending August, 1966, followed by the records for each time period in ascending order by ending date of the time period. Thus, there are 24 records for each county, representing three records for each of eight time periods.

This organization of data by county allows all data for each county to be input as one record. In the first instance, there will be 75 observations, one for each county. In the latter instance, there will be 600 observations, for each county for each of the eight time periods. In this case, using record selection on the basis of data would allow only one time period to be input.

For ease in programming and interpretation, a general purpose SAS program has been written to input all data for each county as one record (75 observations). The master coding form (Appendix B) has a

number written on the far right-hand side following the indication of the record number and input columns. This number should be viewed as the variable number to be associated with the contents. A maximum of 78 variables can be input for each time period (excluding data and county FIPS), although not all variables are relevant within each time period. To identify the time period, an alphabetic prefix is associated with each variable number to create a variable name. The prefix for the time period ending August, 1965, is an "A" and the prefix for June, 1969, is an "H". These prefixes are written on each page above the time period indication in the left-hand reference section (Appendix B).

Footnotes

[1]See Phifer, et al. (1980), Nelson (1980), Sundquist (1969: pp. 130-214) and Bonner (forthcoming) for historical overviews of Community Resource Development.

[2]Indeed, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce Community Development Guide, which was widely used at the time, was very similar to the process followed by the USDA. Although not explicitly associated with social movements literature, it follows a sequence very similar to social movements (Richmond, 1974).

[3]See Alexander (1971) for an identification of some of the goals and objectives of CRD work.

[4]This negative loading of Council activity rating relative to the other numerical measures of Council activity appears anomolous, and obviously makes it difficult to anticipate the direction of effect that this input variable will have upon county quality of life, if it has any.

[5]Since data employed in this study constitute a limited population sample statistics are not applicable. We do, however, present t-values for consideration by interested readers.

[6]Some additional analysis is now underway to examine impacts of the 1950's pilot county programs in more detail and to use proportional rates of change, rather than change as measured in Tables 7 and 8. Preliminary evidence suggests that the multi-county pilot programs of the late 1950's, which constitute one five-county area in North Central Arkansas, are associated with substantial increases in some forms of business activity for both the 1960 to 1970 and the 1960 to 1980 periods.

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APPENDIX A

COUNTY REPORT FORMS

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT ON RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT (RAD)
AND AREA REDEVELOPMENT (ARA)
August 1, 1965

_____
County

I. COUNTY DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS AND AREA OF CONCERN COMMITTEES

A. Number of Committees on Major Areas of Concern _____

II. TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OF COUNTY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL AND AREA OF CONCERN COMMITTEES

		White		Negro	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women
A. County Development Council	____	___	___	___	___
B. Additional persons on Area of Concern Committees	____	___	___	___	___

III. MEETINGS HELD BY COUNTY DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS

A. Has your County Development Council met during the last six months? _____

IV. PROGRESS IN PROJECT WORK

A. List the projects in the planning stage in your county development program.
B. List the projects being implemented through county development.
C. List the projects completed since July 1, 1964.

V. Report below the number of youth employed in either of the following programs during the summer season in the county Extension office.

A. College Work Study Program..... Number _____
B. Neighborhood Youth Corps (Title 1-C)..... Number _____

VI. Did Extension personnel provide assistance in organizing or otherwise developing a CAP for the county? _____

VII. Did the County Development Council initiate action for developing a Community Action Program? _____

VIII. If you have an outstanding success story for your county that might be suitable to submit with our state report, please send it to us. If this isn't used with this report, it could possibly be used in one of the state papers. Document each story as much as possible and indicate Extension's contribution and USDA agency cooperation where possible.

X3119-7-65

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT ON RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT (RAD)
AND AREA REDEVELOPMENT (ARA)
February 1, 1966

_____
County

I. COUNTY DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS AND AREA OF CONCERN COMMITTEES

A. Has your County Development Council met during the last six months? _____
B. List Major Area of Concern Committees and state number of times each met during the last six months. _____

II. TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OF COUNTY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL AND AREA OF CONCERN COMMITTEES

	Total	Men	Women
A. County Development Council			
B. Additional Persons on Area of Concern Committees			

III. PROGRESS IN PROJECT WORK

A. List on a separate page projects in the planning stage.
B. List on a separate page projects being implemented.
C. List on a separate page projects completed since July 1, 1961.

IV. OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

A. Has your county completed an OEDP? _____
B. Is your county revising or supplementing current OEDP? _____
C. Is your county planning or implementing projects under the Economic Development Act? _____

V. We are greatly in need of success stories resulting from work of county development committees or the council pertaining to any type of development projects; also, stories that refer to activities carried out through the Economic Development Act.

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS REPORT
(Community and Resource Development)
June 30, 1966

I. Organization

A. County Development Council

1. Membership

	Total	Men	Women
2. Number meetings held			____

B. Area of Concern Committees

1. Number of active committees ____
2. Total membership of committees

	Total	Men	Women
3. Total number of meetings held			____

C. Number of other local organizations worked with by Extension* ____

D. Number of county and municipal governments worked with by Extension ____

E. Number of training schools, short courses, workshops and/or conferences conducted or sponsored by Extension for local government officials and lay leaders on the need, content, and methods of county and area development

1. Estimated number of participants ____

F. Number of studies in which Extension staff participated involving an analysis of opportunities for development ____

G. Progress in Project Work:

1. Total number of projects in planning stage ____
2. Total number of projects being implemented ____
3. Total number of projects completed since July 1, 1961 ____

II. Development of Economic Resources

A. Has your county prepared an O.E.D.P.? ____

B. Has your county made any revisions in the O.E.D.P. during this report period? ____

C. Number of private economic development projects which Extension staff assisted in planning or developing:

1. Agricultural marketing and processing ____
2. Non-agricultural business or industry ____
3. Recreation and tourist businesses ____
4. Other (specify kinds) ____

D. Estimated number of jobs created during the past year through economic development projects in which Extension provided assistance ____
(Estimates based on available information rather than special surveys.)

*Existing groups such as Chambers of Commerce, farm organizations, civic, etc.

X2704-6-66

III. Development of Community and Human Resources

A. Number of new public facility projects or service programs in which Extension assisted in planning and/or developing:
   1. Recreation ____
   2. Water and/or sewer projects ____
   3. Schools ____
   4. Health ____
   5. Other (specify kind) ____

B. Job training which Extension assisted in planning and/or developing: (MDTA, vocational education, etc.)
   1. Number ____
   2. Estimated number of participants ____

C. Number of Community Action Programs
   1. Which Extension assisted in organizing ____
   2. Which Extension has assisted in any way since the organization was formed ____

D. Number of Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees employed or supervised by Extension ____

E. Number of work-study students supervised by Extension ____

IV. Development of Natural Resources

A. Number of projects in which Extension provided assistance either in planning or operational stages:
   1. RC&D ____
   2. Rural Renewal (FHA) ____
   3. Watershed Projects (PL-566) ____
   4. Soil Conservation Districts ____
   5. Air and water pollution ____
   6. Beautification ____
   7. Wildlife development and conservation ____
   8. Forest conservation and management ____
   9. Other (specify kinds) ____

V. Estimated number of people with whom Extension worked on County Development during past six months:

A. Private (nongovernment) ____
B. Local government ____
C. Total ____

VI. Please attach one or more outstanding success stores resulting from Extension work on county or area development.

X2705-6-66

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS REPORT
(Report activities for the past six months period ending December 31, 1966, except where otherwise indicated.)

NOTE

The term assisted or assistance by Extension staff members refers to that involvement where the staff had a significant and identifiable role. Do not include as assistance casual individual personal or telephone conversation, mere attendance at meetings, etc. This measure of assistance should be applied as criteria throughout this report.

I. COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Listed below are various groups with which Extension works in community and resource development. Report the number of such groups to which Extension provided educational assistance during the past six months. Also report the number of people actually worked with in these organizations.

A. County Development Council

1. Membership — Total _____ Men _____ Women _____
2. Number of meetings held _____

B. Area of Concern Committees

1. Number of active committees _____
2. Total membership of committees — Total _____ Men _____ Women _____
3. Total number of meetings held _____

C. Other Local Groups	Number of Organizations	Number of People Worked With
1. Chambers of Commerce		
2. Industrial development corporations, commissions or committees		
3. Local government (county or city level)		
(a) County Planning Commissions		
(b) City Planning Commission		
4. Other developmental organizations concerned with total community and resource development		

II. DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY AND HUMAN RESOURCES

A. Number of new public facility projects or service programs in which Extension assisted in planning and/or developing:
   1. Recreation _____
   2. Water and/or sewer projects _____
   3. Schools _____
   4. Health _____
   5. Other (specify kind) _____

B. Job training which Extension assisted in planning and/or developing: (MDTA, vocational education, etc.)
   1. Number _____
   2. Estimated number of participants _____

C. Number of Community Action Programs assisted by Extension _____

III. DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

A. Number of projects in which Extension provided assistance either in planning or operational stages:
   1. RC&D _____
   2. Rural Renewal (FHA) _____
   3. Watershed Projects (PL-566) _____
   4. Soil Conservation Districts _____
   5. Air and water pollution _____
   6. Beautification _____
   7. Wildlife development and conservation _____
   8. Forest conservation and management _____
   9. Other (specify kinds) _____

IV. TRAINING AND STUDIES

A. Report below the number and attendance of training schools, seminars, workshops and conferences conducted or sponsored by Extension in county development during the past six months.

	Number Held	Attendance
1. Training activities primarily for local government officials	_____	_____
2. Training activities primarily for local leaders	_____	_____

B. Number of studies which involved the analysis of opportunities for resource development in which Extension staff members assisted _____ _____

X5573-12-66

V. DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC RESOURCES

A. Has your county prepared an O.E.D.P.? _____
B. Has your county made any revisions in the O.E.D.P. during this report period? _____
C. Number of private economic development projects which Extension staff assisted in planning or developing:
   1. Agricultural marketing and processing _____
   2. Nonagricultural business or industry _____
   3. Recreation and tourist businesses _____
   4. Other (specify kinds) _____

D. Estimated number of jobs created during the past year through economic development projects in which Extension provided assistance _____
   (Estimates based on available information rather than special surveys)

VI. Please attach one or more outstanding success stores resulting from Extension work on county or area development.

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS REPORT
(Report activities for the past six months period ending June 30, 1967, except where otherwise indicated.)

NOTE

The term assisted or assistance by Extension staff members refers to that involvement where the staff had a significant and identifiable role. Do not include as assistance casual individual personal or telephone conversation, mere attendance at meetings, etc. This measure of assistance should be applied as criteria throughout this report.

I. COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Listed below are various groups with which Extension works in community and resource development. Report the number of such groups to which Extension provided educational assistance during the past six months. Also report the number of people actually worked with in these organizations.

A. County Development Council

	Total	Men	Women
1. Membership			
2. Number of meetings held			

B. Area of Concern Committees

	Total	Men	Women
1. Number of active committees			
2. Total membership of committees			
3. Total number of meetings held			

C. Other Local Groups

	Number of Organizations	Number of People Worked With
1. Chambers of Commerce		
2. Industrial development corporations, commissions or committees		
3. Local government (county or city level)		
4. Other developmental organizations concerned with total community and resource development		

II. TRAINING AND STUDIES

A. Report below the number and attendance of training schools, seminars, workshops and conferences conducted or sponsored by Extension in county development during the past six months.

	Number Held	Attendance
1. Training activities primarily for local government officials	_____	_____
2. Training activities primarily for local leaders	_____	_____
B. Number of studies which involved the analysis of opportunities for resource development in which Extension staff members assisted	_____	_____
	_____	_____

III. OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (OEDP'S)

A. Have you developed a new OEDP? Yes___ No___

B. Have you revised your OEDP? Yes___ No___

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC RESOURCES

A. Number of private economic development projects* which Extension staff assisted in planning or developing:

1. Agricultural marketing and processing _____

2. Nonagricultural business or industry _____

3. Recreation and tourist businesses _____

4. Other (specify kinds) _____

B. Estimated number of jobs created during the past year through economic development projects in which Extension provided assistance _____
(Base estimates on available information rather than special surveys)

V. DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY AND HUMAN RESOURCES

A. Number of new public facilities or services which Extension assisted in planning and/or developing:

1. Recreation _____

2. Water and/or sewer projects _____

*Projects which generate increased income or jobs.

X3466-6-67

V. DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY AND HUMAN RESOURCES, Continued --

3. Schools and education programs _____

4. Health facilities and services (hospitals, clinic, etc.) _____

5. Other public facilities or services _____

B. Job training programs which Extension assisted in planning and/or developing (MDTA, vocational educations, etc.):

1. Number of programs _____

2. Total number of participants _____

C. Number of OEO Community Action Agency Component projects assisted by Extension staff members _____

D. Number of CAP-financed personnel who are working for or supervised by Extension:

1. Number of professional _____

2. Number of subprofessional _____

E. Number of work-study students supervised by Extension _____

VI. DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

A. Number of organizations and projects in which Extension provided assistance either in the planning or operational stages:

1. Number of multi-county RC&D area organizations (sponsored by SCS) assisted in organizing _____

(a) Number of compenent projects in RC&C areas assisted _____

2. Watershed Projects (PL-566) or Applications for projects _____

3. Soil Conservation Districts _____

4. Air and Water Pollution Projects _____

5. Beautification Projects _____

6. Other _____

VII. Please attach one or more outstanding success stories resulting from Extension work on community resource development. Also, please attach other information available to better show the community resource development work in the state. (Copies of newsletters, special reports, programs of training or other meetings, etc.)

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS REPORT
(Report activities for the past six months period ending December 31, 1967, except where otherwise indicated.)

NOTE

The term assisted or assistance by Extension staff members refers to that involvement where the staff had a significant and identifiable role. Do not include as assistance casual individual personal or telephone conversation, mere attendance at meetings, etc. This measure of assistance should be applied as criteria throughout this report.

I. COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Listed below are various groups with which Extension works in community and resource development. Report the number of such groups to which Extension provided educational assistance during the past six months. Also report the number of people actually worked with in these organizations.

A. County Development Council

1. Membership — Total _____ Men _____ Women _____
2. Number of meetings held _____

B. Area of Concern Committees

1. Number of active committees _____
2. Total membership of committees — Total _____ Men _____ Women _____
3. Total number of meetings held _____

C. Other Local Groups	Number of Organizations	Number of People Worked With
1. Chambers of Commerce		
2. Industrial development corporations, commissions or committees		
3. Local government (county or city level)		
(a) County Planning Commissions		
(b) City or Town Planning Commission		
(c) Other subunits of local government		
4. Other developmental organizations concerned with total community and resource development		

II. TRAINING AND STUDIES

A. Report below the number and attendance of training schools, seminars, workshops and conferences conducted or sponsored by Extension in county development during the past six months.

	Number Held	Attendance
1. Training activities primarily for local government officials	_____	_____
2. Training activities primarily for local leaders	_____	_____
3. Other resource development training activities	_____	_____

B. Report the number of studies which involved the analysis of opportunities for resource development in which Extension staff members assisted _____ _____

III. DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC RESOURCES

A. Number of private economic development projects* which Extension staff assisted in planning or developing:

1. Agricultural marketing and processing _____
2. Nonagricultural business or industry _____
3. Recreation and tourist businesses _____
4. Other (specify kinds) _____

B. Estimated number of jobs created during the past year through economic development projects in which Extension provided assistance _____
(Base estimates on available information rather than special surveys)

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

A. Number of new public facilities or services which Extension assisted in planning and/or developing:

1. Recreation _____
2. Water and/or sewer projects _____
3. School and education programs _____
4. Health facilities and services (hospitals, clinics, etc.) _____
5. Other public facilities or services _____

*Projects which generate increased income or jobs.
X6041-12-67

V. DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

A. Job training programs which Extension assisted in planning and/or developing: (MDTA, vocational education, etc.)

1. Number of programs _____

2. Total number of participants _____

B. Number of OEO Community AGency Component projects assisted by Extension staff members _____

C. Number of CAP-financed personnel who ar working for or supervised by Extension:

1. Number of professional _____

2. Number of subprofessional _____

VI. DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

A. Number of organizations and projects in which Extension provided assistance either in the planning or operational stages:

1. Number of multi-county RC&D area organizations (sponsored by SCS) assisted in organizing _____

2. Watershed projects (PL-566) or applications for projects _____

3. Soil Conservation Districts _____

4. Air and water pollution projects _____

5. Beautification projects _____

6. Other projects (specify) _____

VII. Please attach one or more outstanding success stories resulting from Extension work on community resource development. Also, please attach other information available to better show the community resource development work in the county. (Copies of newsletters, special reports, programs of training or other meetings, etc.)

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS REPORT
(Report activities for the past six months period ending June 30, 1968, except where otherwise indicated)

NOTE

The term assisted or assistance by Extension staff members refers to that involvement where the staff had a significant and identifiable role. Do not include as assistance casual individual personal or telephone conversation, mere attendance at meetings, etc. This measure of assistance should be applied as criteria throughout this report.

I. COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Listed below are various groups with which Extension works in community and resource development. Report the number of such groups to which Extension provided educational assistance during the past six months. Also report the number of people actually worked with in these organizations.

A. County Development Council

1. Membership

Total	Men	Women

2. Number of meetings held _____

B. Area of Concern Committees

1. Number of active committees _____
2. Total membership of committees

Total	Men	Women

3. Total number of meetings held _____

C. Other Local Groups	Number of Organizations	Number of People Worked With
1. Chambers of Commerce		
2. Industrial development corporations, commissions or committees		
3. Local government (county or city level)		
(a) County Planning Commissions		
(b) City or Town Planning Commission		
(c) Other subunits of local government		
4. Other developmental organizations concerned with total community and resource development		

II. TRAINING AND STUDIES

A. Report below the number and attendance of training schools, seminars, workshops and conferences conducted or sponsored by Extension in county development during the past six months.

	Number Held	Attendance
1. Training activities primarily for local government officials	_____	_____
2. Training activities primarily for local leaders	_____	_____
3. Other resource development training activities	_____	_____

B. Report the number of studies which involved the analysis of opportunities for resource development in which Extension staff members assisted _____ _____

III. DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC RESOURCES

A. Number of private economic development projects* which Extension staff assisted in planning or developing:

1. Agricultural marketing and processing _____
2. Nonagricultural business or industry _____
3. Recreation and tourist businesses _____
4. Other (specify kinds) _____

B. Estimated number of jobs created during the past year through economic development projects in which Extension provided assistance _____
(Base estimates on available information rather than special surveys)

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

A. Number of new public facilities or services which Extension assisted in planning and/or developing:

1. Recreation _____
2. Water and/or sewer projects _____
3. School and education programs _____
4. Health facilities and services (hospitals, clinics, etc.) _____
5. Other public facilities or services _____

*Projects which generate increased income or jobs.

V. DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

A. Job training programs which Extension assisted in planning and/or developing: (MDTA, vocational education, etc.)

1. Number of programs _____

2. Total number of participants _____

B. Number of OEO Community Agency Component projects assisted by Extension staff members _____

C. Number of CAP-financed personnel who are working for or supervised by Extension:

1. Number of professional _____

2. Number of subprofessional _____

VI. DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

A. Number of organizations and projects in which Extension provided assistance either in the planning or operational stages:

1. Number of multi-county RC&D area organizations (sponsored by SCS) assisted in organizing _____

2. Watershed projects (PL-566) or applications for projects _____

3. Soil Conservation Districts _____

4. Air and water pollution projects _____

5. Beautification projects _____

6. Other projects (specify) _____

VII. Please attach one or more outstanding success stories resulting from Extension work on community resource development. Also, please attach other information available to better show the community resource development work in the county. (Copies of newsletters, special reports, programs of training or other meetings, etc.)

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS REPORT

_____ COUNTY

(Report activities for the period January 1, 1968 to June 30, 1969)

I. COMMUNITY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

A. County Development Council

1. Is the County Development Council Active? _____

Fairly Active? _____ Inactive? _____

2. 1968 Membership _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
Total Men Women White Nonwhite

1969 Membership _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
Total Men Women White Nonwhite

3. Number of meetings held during this period. _____
Attendance _____ White _____ Nonwhite _____

4. Does the Council have a scheduled meeting date?
Yes _____ No _____

B. Area of Concern Committees

1. List committees--such as Agriculture, Family Living, Health, etc.	Membership		Meetings	Attendance	
	Nonwhite	White	Held	Non-white	White

2. Do the Area of Concern Committees have a scheduled meeting date? Yes _____ No _____

3. List on a separate page accomplishments each Area of Concern Committee has made during this period.

D. How is the county staff working with the County Development Council and Area of Concern Committees?

APPENDIX B

MASTER CODING FORM

Question number in original form by ENDING DATE OF TIME PERIOD								Contents	Coding Columns
Aug. '65 A	Feb. '66 B	June '66 C	Dec. '66 D	June '67 E	Dec. '67 F	June '68 G	June '69 H	I. Community & Resource Development Organizations That Extension Assisted	county FIPS _ _ _ (1:1-3) start date: X X (1:4-5) CARD 0 1 (1:6-7) end date: mo. _ _ (1:8-9) yr. _ _ (1:10-11)
								A. County Development Council	
								1. Membership	
II.A.	II.A.	I.A.1.	I.A.1.	I.A.1.	I.A.1.	I.A.1.	I.A.2**	a. total	_ _ _ (1:12-14) 1
II.A.	II.A.	I.A.1.	I.A.1.	I.A.1.	I.A.1.	I.A.1.	I.A.2**	b. male	_ _ _ (1:15-17) 2
II.A.	II.A.	I.A.1.	I.A.1.	I.A.1.	I.A.1.	I.A.1.	I.A.2**	c. female	_ _ _ (1:18-20) 3
II.A.							I.A.2**	d. white	_ _ _ (1:21-23) 4
II.A.							I.A.2**	e. nonwhite	_ _ _ (1:24-26) 5
								2. Meetings	
III.A.***	I.A.***	I.A.2	I.A.2	I.A.2	I.A.2	I.A.2	I.A.3	a. number	_ _ (1:27-28) 6
								b. attendance	
							I.A,3	1. total	_ _ _ (1:29-31) 7
							I.A.3	2. white	_ _ _ (1:32-34) 8
							I.A.3	3. nonwhite	_ _ _ (1:35-37) 9
							I.A.1	3. How active (1=active; 2=fairly active, 3=inactive)	_ (1:38) 10

**enter membership for only one year. -average 1968 & 1969 if different

***enter zero if council hadn't met, & number of meetings if yes. If number of meetings is not indicated enter 99.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Contents	Coding Column
Aug. '65	Feb. '66	June '66	Dec. '66	June '67	Dec. '67	June '68	June '69		
								B. Area of Concern Committees	
I.A.	*I.B.	I.B.1	I.B.1	I.B.1	I.B.1	I.B.1	*I.B.1	1. Number of Committees	_ _ (1:39-40) 11
								2. Membership	
II.B.	II.B.	I.B.2	I.B.2	I.B.2	I.B.2	I.B.2	*I.B.1	a. total	_ _ _ (1:41-43) 12
II.B.	II.B.	I.B.2	I.B.2	I.B.2	I.B.2	I.B.2		b. male	_ _ _ (1:44-46) 13
II.B.	II.B.	I.B.2	I.B.2	I.B.2	I.B.2	I.B.2		c. female	_ _ _ (1:47-49) 14
II.B.							*I.B.1	d. white	_ _ _ (1:50-52) 15
II.B.							*I.B.1	e. nonwhite	_ _ _ (1:53-55) 16
								3. Meetings	
	*I.B.	I.B.3	I.B.3	I.B.3	I.B.3	I.B.3	*I.B.1	a. Number	_ _ (1:56-57) 17
								b. Attendance	
							*I.B.1	1. white	_ _ _ (1:58-60) 18
							*I.B.1	2. nonwhite	_ _ _ (1:61-63) 19

*generate totals

A Aug. '65	B Feb. '66	C June '66	D Dec. '66	E June '67	F Dec. '67	G June '68	H June '69	Contents	Coding Column
								C. Other Local Groups	
								1. Nongovernmental organizations	
								a. total	
		I.C.	**** I.C.	**** I.C.	**** I.C.	**** I.C.		1. number of organizations	_ _ _ (1:64-66) 20
		V.A.	**** I.C.	**** I.C.	**** I.C.	**** I.C.		2. number of people	_ _ _ _ (1:67-70) 21
								b. Chambers of Commerce	
			I.C.1	I.C.1	I.C.1	I.C.1		1. number of organizations	_ _ (1:71-72) 22
			I.C.1	I.C.1	I.C.1	I.C.1		2. number of people	_ _ _ (1:73-75) 23
								c. Industrial Development organizations	
			I.C.2	I.C.2	I.C.2	I.C.2		1. number of organizations	_ _ (1:76-77) 24
			I.C.2	I.C.2	I.C.2	I.C.2		2. number of people	_ _ _ (1:78-80) 25
								FIPS	_ _ (2:1-3)
								CARD	X X 0 2 (2:4-7)
								END mo., yr.	_ _ _ _ (2:8-11)
								d. Other Organizations	
			I.C.4	I.C.4	I.C.4	I.C.4		1. number of organizations	_ _ (2:12-13) 26
			I.C.4	I.C.4	I.C.4	I.C.4		2. number of people	_ _ _ (2:14-16) 27

98

****total of C. 1 + C. 2 + C. 4 (Chamber of Commerce, Industrial Development Commissions, and Other Developmental organizations)

99

A Aug. '65	B Feb. '66	C June '66	D Dec. '66	E June '67	F Dec. '67	G June '68	H June '69	Contents	Coding Column
								2. Government organizations/agencies	
								a. total	
		I.D.	***** I.C.3	***** I.C.3	***** I.C.3	***** I.C.3		1. number of organizations	_ _ _ (2:17-19) 28
		V.B.	***** I.C.3	***** I.C.3	***** I.C.3	***** I.C.3		2. number of people	_ _ _ _ (2:20-23) 29
								b. County or City level local government	
			***** I.C.3	***** I.C.3	***** I.C.3	***** I.C.3		1. number of organizations	_ _ (2:24-25) 30
			***** I.C.3	***** I.C.3	***** I.C.3	***** I.C.3		2. number of people	_ _ _ (2:26-28) 31
								c. County Planning Commission	
			I.C.3.a	I.C.3.a	I.C.3.a	I.C.3.a		1. number of organizations	_ _ (2:29-30) 32
			I.C.3.a	I.C.3.a	I.C.3.a	I.C.3.a		2. number of people	_ _ _ (2:31-33) 33
								d. City Planning Commissions	
			I.C.3.b	I.C.3.b	I.C.3.b	I.C.3.b		1. number of organizations	_ _ (2:34-35) 34
			I.C.3.b	I.C.3.b	I.C.3.b	I.C.3.b		2. number of people	_ _ _ (2:36-38) 35
								e. Other subunits of local government	
					I.C.3.c	I.C.3.c		1. number of organizations	_ _ (2:39-40) 36
					I.C.3.c	I.C.3.c		2. number of people	_ _ _ (2:41-43) 37

*****The Question 3 on government agencies seems to have been interpreted differently in different counties, (1) some counties entered a total of a., b., (&c) under local government, and (2) others allocated some agencies to local government and put additional agencies in the a, b, (&c) categories. It should be fairly easy to tell which method was used. Under C.2.a. of master coding form, enter the total Number of organizations [if method 1. enter the total listed by local government (co. & city); if method 2. generate a total]. Under C.2.b. of master coding form enter the numbers listed under local government if method 2. was used. If method 1. was used enter 0.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
Aug. '65	Feb. '66	June '66	Dec. '66	June '67	Dec. '67	June '68	June '69	II. Development of Community and Human Resources	Coding Column	
								A. Number of new public facility projects or service programs in which Extension assisted in planning and/or developing		
Gen.	Gen.	III.A.1	II.A.1	V.A.1	IV.A.1	IV.A.1	Gen.	1. Recreation	__ (2:44-45)	38
Gen.	Gen.	III.A.2	II.A.2	V.A.2	IV.A.2	IV.A.2	Gen.	2. Water and/or sewer projects	__ (2:46-47)	39
Gen.	Gen.	III.A.3	II.A.3	V.A.3	IV.A.3	IV.A.3	Gen.	3. Schools (and education programs)	__ (2:48-49)	40
Gen.	Gen.	III.A.4	II.A.4	V.A.4	IV.A.4	IV.A.4	Gen.	4. Health (facilities and services)	__ (2:50-51)	41
Gen.	Gen.	III.A.5	II.A.5	V.A.5	IV.A.5	IV.A.5	Gen.	5. Other (public facilities or services)	__ (2:52-53)	42
								B. Job training which Extension assisted in planning and/or developing (MDTA, Vocational education, etc.)		
Gen.	Gen.	III.B.1	II.B.1	V.B.1	V.A.1	V.A.1	Gen.	1. Number of programs	__ (2:54-55)	43
		III.B.2	II.B.2	V.B.2	V.A.2	V.A.2		2. Number of participants	____ (2:56-59)	44
								C. Community Action Programs		
Gen.	Gen.	*III.C.	II.C.	V.C.	V.B.	V.B.	Gen.	1. Number of programs assisted	__ (2:60-61)	45
VI.								2. Did Extension provide assistance in organizing/developing ... (1=yes, 0=no)	_ (2:62)	46
VII.								3. Did County Development Council initiate action for developing CAP? (1=yes, 0=no)	_ (2:63)	47
*****V.A.&B.		**III.D&E		***V.D&E	****V.C.	****V.C.		D. Number of employees hired by Extension under special government programs	___ (2:64-66)	48

*Add entries for C1. and C2. (Number assisted in organizing and number assisted since formed)
**Add entries for III.D (Neighborhood Youth Corp) and III.E. (work studies)
***Add entries for V.D. (1 & 2) (CAP-financed professional and subprofessional) and V.E. (work studies)
****Add entries for V.C. (1 & 2) (CAP-financed professional and subprofessional)
*****Add entries for V.A. (work study) and for V.B. (Neighborhood Youth Corps)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		
Aug. '65	Feb. '66	June '66	Dec. '66	June '67	Dec. '67	June '68	June '69	III. Development of Natural Resources	Coding Column
								A. Number of (organizations and) projects in which Extension provided assistance either in planning or operational stages:	
								1. RC & D	
Gen.	Gen.			VI.A.1	VI.A.1	VI.A.1	Gen.	a. Number of (multi-county) organizations	__ (2:67-68) 49
Gen.	Gen.	IV.A.1	III.A.1	VI.A.1a			Gen.	b. Number of projects	__ (2:69-70) 50
Gen.	Gen.	IV.A.3	III.A.3	VI.A.2	VI.A.2	VI.A.2	Gen.	2. Watershed Projects [PL-566] (or Applications for)	__ (2:71-72) 51
Gen.	Gen.	IV.A.4	III.A.4	VI.A.3	VI.A.3	VI.A.3	Gen.	3. Soil Conservation Districts	__ (2:73-74) 52
Gen.	Gen.	IV.A.5	III.A.5	VI.A.4	VI.A.4	VI.A.4	Gen.	4. Air and Water Pollution Projects	__ (2:75-76) 53
Gen.	Gen.	IV.A.6	III.A.6	VI.A.5	VI.A.5	VI.A.5	Gen.	5. Beautification Projects	__ (2:77-78) 54
Gen.	Gen.	*IV.A.	*III.A.	VI.A.6	VI.A.6	VI.A.6	Gen.	6. Other Projects	__ (2:79-80) 55
								FIPS	___ (3:1-3)
								CARD	X X 0 3 (3:4-7)
								END: mo., yr.	____ (3:8-11)
								IV. Training and Studies	
								A. Training schools, short-courses, seminars, workshops, conferences conducted or sponsored by Extension in county development	
								1. Total	
Gen.	Gen.	I.E.	**IV.A.	**II.A.	***II.A.	***II.A.	Gen.	a. number of training activities	___ (3:12-14) 56
		I.E.1	**IV.A	**II.A.	***II.A.	***II.A.		b. attendance	____ (3:15-18) 57

*Add entries for A(2,7,8, and 9) - Rural Renewal, Wildlife Development and conservation, Forest conservation and management, and Other.
**Add A(1 & 2) - for local government officials, and for local leaders.
***Add A(1,2 and 3) - for local government officials, for local leaders, and other.

A Aug. '65	B Feb. '66	C June '66	D Dec. '66	E June '67	F Dec. '67	G June '68	H June '69	Contents	Coding Column
								2. For Local government officials	
Gen.	Gen.		IV.A.1	II.A.1	II.A.1	II.A.1	Gen.	a. number of training activities	_ _ (3:19-20) 58
			IV.A.1	II.A.1	II.A.1	II.A.1		b. attendance	_ _ _ (3:21-23) 59
								3. For local leaders	
Gen.	Gen.		IV.A.2	II.A.2	II.A.2	II.A.2	Gen.	a. number of training activities	_ _ (3:24-25) 60
			IV.A.2	II.A.2	II.A.2	II.A.2		b. attendance	_ _ _ (3:26-28) 61
								4. Other	
Gen.	Gen.				II.A.3	II.A.3	Gen.	a. number of training activities	_ _ (3:29-30) 62
					II.A.3	II.A.3		b. attendance	_ _ _ (3:31-33) 63
Gen.	Gen.	I.F.	IV.B.	II.B.	II.B.	II.B.	Gen.	B. Number of Studies involving analysis of opportunities for (resource) development in which Extension staff assisted	_ _ (3:34-35) 64
								V. Development of Economic Resources	
	IV.A.	II.A.	V.A.	III.A.				A. Has the county prepared an OEDP? (0=no, 1=yes)	_ (3:36) 65
	IV.B.	II.B.	V.B.	III.B.				B. Has the county made revisions to the OEDP? (0=no, 1=yes)	_ (3:37) 66
	IV.C.							C. Is the county planning or implementing projects under the Economic Development Act? (0=no, 1=yes)	_ (3:38) 67

Aug. '65	Feb. '66	June '66	Dec. '66	June '67	Dec. '67	June '68	June '69	Contents	Coding Column
								D. Number of private sector economic development projects which Extension staff assisted in planning or developing:	
Gen.	Gen.	II.C.1	V.C.1	IV.A.1	III.A.1	III.A.1	Gen.	1. Agricultural marketing or processing	__ (3:39-40) 68
Gen.	Gen.	II.C.2	V.C.2	IV.A.2	III.A.2	III.A.2	Gen.	2. Nonagricultural business or industry	__ (3:41-42) 69
Gen.	Gen.	II.C.3	V.C.3	IV.A.3	III.A.3	III.A.3	Gen.	3. Recreation and tourist businesses	__ (3:43-44) 70
Gen.	Gen.	II.C.4	V.C.4	IV.A.4	III.A.4	III.A.4	Gen.	4. Other	__ (3:45-46) 71
		II.D.	V.D.	IV.B.	III.B.	III.B.		E. Estimated number of jobs created during the past year through economic development projects in which Extension provided assistance	____ (3:47-50) 72
								VI. Traditional Extension Projects, not Considered to be Community Resource Development Projects	
Gen.	Gen.						Gen.	A. Agriculture shortcourses and projects	__ (3:51-52) 73
Gen.	Gen.						Gen.	B. Home economics and family living shortcourses and projects	__ (3:53-53) 74
Gen.	Gen.						Gen.	C. Other projects	__ (3:55-56) 75
								VII. Ratings of impacts of projects completed 1961-1966 on county development (0=no projects, 1=minor impact,...5=major impact)	
	Gen.							A. Public facility and service projects, and job training programs	_ (3:57) 76
	Gen.							B. Natural Resource projects	_ (3:58) 77
	Gen.							C. Private sector economic development projects	_ (3:59) 78

APPENDIX C

ALLOCATION OF PROJECTS TO CATEGORIES

II. A. PUBLIC FACILITIY AND SERVICE PROJECTS

1. Recreation (Noncommercial recreation programs and/or facilities)

   Examples
   State parks
   Recreation facilities on rivers and lakes
   Lakes built for recreational purposes exclusively
   Roadside parks
   Recreational (unspecified)
   Clearing land for scenic view
   Recreational facilities program
   Youth recreational programs
   Campsites
   Develop swimming areas or beaches
   Farm vacation programs

2. Water and/or Sewer (Obtaining water supplies and/or sewer systems for cities)

   Examples
   Sewer system
   Water system
   Water, sewer
   Protect water supply

3. Schools and/or Education (Exclude job-training courses, farm short courses, and vocational school help--Include obtaining school facilities and permits)

   Examples
   Drop-out project
   Youth-Study program
   Tax increase for schools
   Assisted youth in attending college
   Jr. college
   Improve county schools
   Drop-out classes to finish high school
   Elementary classes
   High school building
   Guidance counselor/Home visit teacher
   Career day

4. Health Facilities/Services (Inlcude hospitals, innoculations, doctors and nurses, controlling mosquitoes)

   Examples
   Red Cross Blood Mobile
   Health project--county nurse and vaccination

*Responses to categories listed on questionnaires in Appendix A.

II. A. Public Facility and Service Projects (Continued)

Rabies vaccination program
County hospital planning
Nursing home
Blood bank program
Surgeon
Rice field mosquito control program
Polio/Tetanus innoculation
TB testing
Medicare help
Medical short courses

5. Other (Roads, housing, day care, and other city or county services/ facilities)

Examples
Paved roads
Housing seminar
Improve county roads
Provide more community and professional services
Low cost housing project
Improved housing
Day care center
Resurfacing streets
Parking lot
City hall
City zoning
Post office
Courthouse rennovation
Garbage pick-up
Telephone service
Gas service
Airports
Grants for planning programs

III. A. NATURAL RESOURCE ORGANIZATIONS AND PROJECTS

1. RC&D

2. Water Shed (watersheds and drainage projects)

   Examples
   Building lakes and dams
   Bayou drainage
   Watershed
   Drainage of river/lake and lateral ditches

3. SCS Districts

4. Air and Water Pollution

5. Beautification (Exclude recreation)

   Examples
   Campaign to clean up highways
   Rural dumping areas and programs
   Community beautification
   Courthouse beautification
   Planting trees
   Preserving historical sites

6. Other

   Examples
   Wildlife area improvement

V. C. ECONOMIC RESOURCES (PRIVATE SECTOR ECON. DEVEL. PROJECTS)

1. Agricultural Marketing and Processing (Include only commercial ventures)

Examples
Cucumber production and marketing
Farmers market
Cucumber program--60 acres contracted
Poultry processing plant
Expand tomato acreage and improve market
Pilot program growing sweetpotatoes/blackberries for processing
Expand green bean/tomato production
Expand tomato marketing facilities
Construct 130 ponds for irrigating tomatoes
Expansion of horticulture crops
Sorghum mill

2. Nonagricultural Business/Industry (Include only commercial venture)

Examples
Enlarging factory
Assisted in organizing Area Development Corporation
Mining operation
Secure plywood mill
Industrial park
Increase skilled labor supply
Location of hardwood mill
Attract new industry (assist industrial development corporation)
West-Ark Development, Inc.
Purchasing industrial site

3. Recreation and Tourist Businesses (Include only commercial ventures)

Examples
Five-county brochure on recreation-tourism
Area recreation brochure
Placemats of county tourist attractions
County brochure
Folk centers and pageants

4. Other

Examples
FHA loans under Title III
Small Business Development Commission for screening small business loans
Animal Hospital

IV. B. NUMBER OF STUDIES OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Examples
Survey--fall tomato crop
Housing survey
Livestock marketing survey
County-wide manpower survey
Small community manpower inventory
Survey of low income farmers resources
Labor survey
Study--needs of CAP
Survey--vegetable crop potential
Study--economic and human resources

II. C. 1. NUMBER OF COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS ASSISTED

Examples
Head Start
Neighborhood Youth Corp
EOA--Title I-B
County action program--Title V
Community action program--Abilities Unlimited
EOA office established

II. B. JOB TRAINING

Examples
VoTech school assistance
Classes in maid service, hospital work
Training--Air Craft Assembly
Nursing, Mechanics, Woodworking school
Mechanics course
Practical nurse training program
Heavy equipment training course
Electronics training school
Tourism service training

IV. A. TRAINING ACTIVITIES ON COUNTY/AREA DEVELOPMENT

Examples
Leadership development and training workshop

VI. PROJECTS NOT INCLUDED IN FORM

A. Special Agricultural Shortcourses and Programs (Include those not of a commercial nature

Examples
Irrigation shortcourse
Fall tomato production
Fall pasture tour
Pasture shortcourse
Vegetable shortcourse
Cotton scouting program
Beef shortcourse
Fruits
Agricultural production and management shortcourse
Cotton and soybean production, management shortcourse
Feeder pig production
Improving livestock
Tomato irrigation
New farm practices
Farm management, dairy, forage, beekeeping shortcourses
DHIA programs
Soil testing program

B. Home Economics Shortcourses

Examples
Family economics shortcourse
Cooking schools for low income folks
Handicrafts class
Clothing and sewing shortcourses

C. Other

Examples
Landscape shortcourses
Training on how to conduct cemetery survey
Apple face doll workshop
Meeting on county taxation
Meeting on stocks and bonds
Bicycle shortcourse
Defensive driving course

APPENDIX D

COUNTY LIST

CRD COUNTY TABULATION FORMS*

FIPS	County	Forms for Period Ending Aug 1965	Feb 1966	Jun 1966	Dec 1966	Jun 1967	Dec 1967	Jun 1968	Dec 1969
001	Arkansas								
003	Ashley								
005	Baxter							*	
007	Benton								
009	Boone								
011	Bradley								
013	Calhoun								
015	Carroll								
017	Chicot								
019	Clark								
021	Clay								
023	Cleburne								
025	Cleveland								
027	Columbia								
029	Conway								
031	Craighead								
033	Crawford								
035	Crittenden								
037	Cross								
039	Dallas								
041	Desha								
043	Drew								*

*See Note 1, Page 101

CRD COUNTY TABULATION FORMS (Continued)

FIPS	County	Forms for Period Ending: Aug 1965	Feb 1966	Jun 1966	Dec 1966	Jun 1967	Dec 1967	Jun 1968	Dec 1969
045	Faulkner								
047	Franklin								
049	Fulton								
051	Garland								
053	Grant								
055	Greene								
057	Hempstead								
059	Hot Spring								
061	Howard								
063	Independence								
065	Izard								
067	Jackson								*
069	Jefferson								
071	Johnson								*
073	Lafayette								
075	Lawrence	X							
077	Lee								*
079	Lincoln								
081	Little River								
083	Logan								*
085	Lonoke								
087	Madison								*
089	Marion								
091	Miller								

CRD COUNTY TABULATION FORMS (Continued)

FIPS	County	Forms for Period Ending Aug 1965	Feb 1966	Jun 1966	Dec 1966	Jun 1967	Dec 1967	Jun 1968	Dec 1969
093	Mississippi								
095	Monroe							*	
097	Montgomery								
099	Nevada								
101	Newton								
103	Quachita								
105	Perry								
107	Phillips								
109	Pike								
111	Poinsett							*	
113	Polk								
115	Pope								
117	Prairie								
119	Pulaski								
121	Randolph								
123	St. Francis								
125	Saline							*	
127	Scott								
129	Searcy								
131	Sebastian								
133	Sevier								
135	Sharp								
137	Stone			X					*
139	Union								

CRD COUNTY TABULATION FORMS (Continued)

FIPS	County	Forms for Period Ending: Aug 1965	Feb 1966	Jun 1966	Dec 1966	Jun 1967	Dec 1967	Jun 1968	Dec 1969
141	Van Buren								
143	Washington								
145	White								
147	Woodruff								
149	Yell								

Note: Beside the list of counties are columns for each time period of the coded report forms. If the slot is empty, the report form was available. An "X" in the slot indicates the report form was missing, and no information was coded for that county/time period. An "*" in the slot indicates that the report form itself was missing, but that data were entered from CES tabulations found in the folders with the report forms. For those counties listed with an "*" in 1969, no counts of projects could be generated, and that information is therefore coded as missing.

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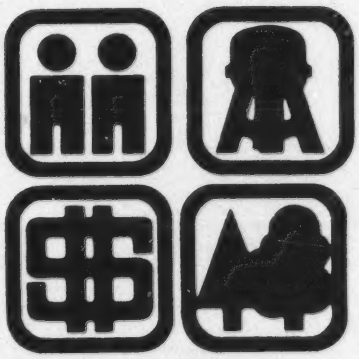

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